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Spring Hill Nurseries

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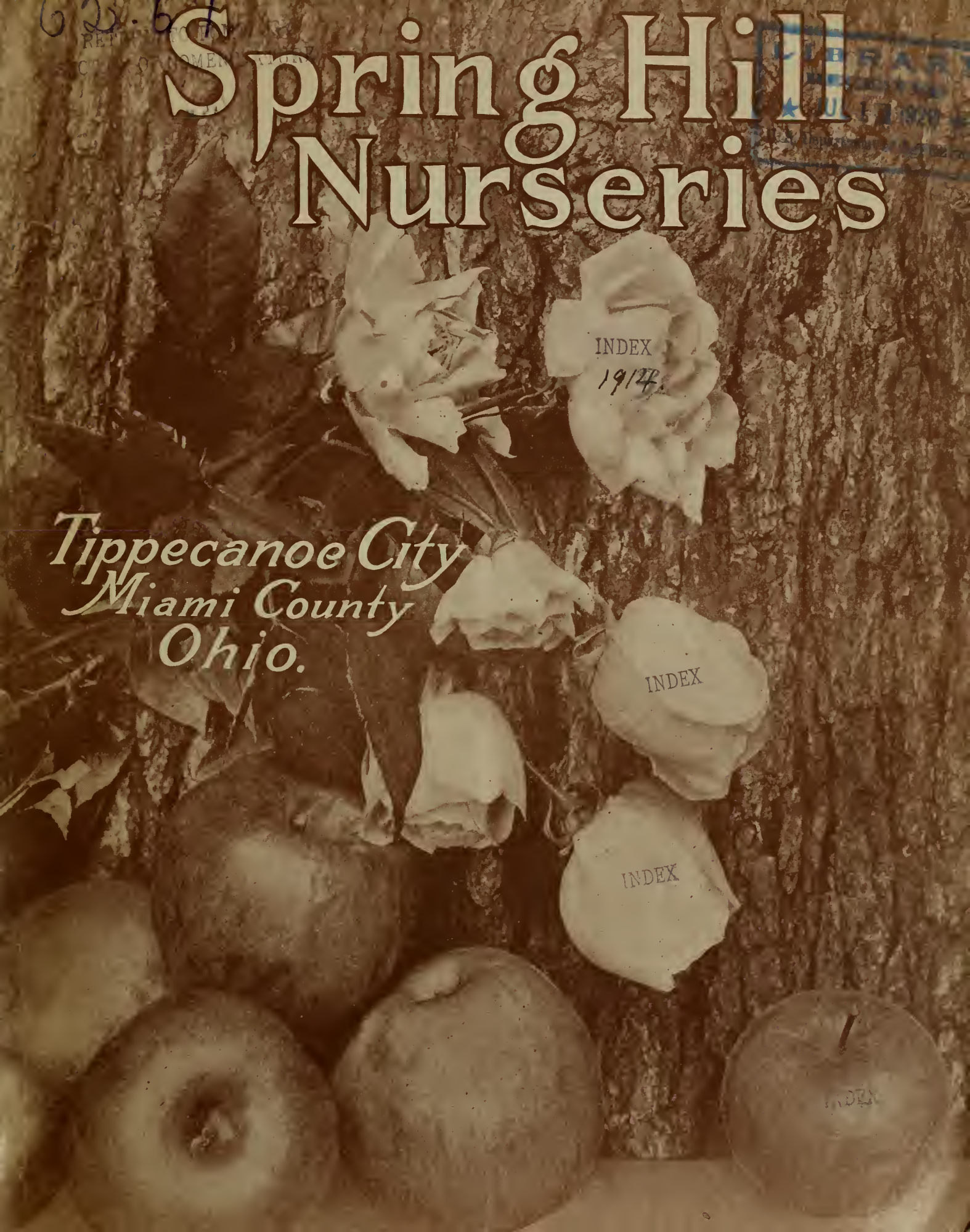

Tippecanoe City
Miami County
Ohio.

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Foreword

We are glad to send you this catalogue, which gives you a concise idea of the vastness of our stocks, the completeness of our lines and the earnestness and sincerity of our methods.

Always bear in mind while you read it that everything we sell is covered by

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee all stock to be exactly as represented in size, name and general specifications. It is good, clean, healthy and first class. If at any time found otherwise, we will replace same free of charge or refund the money paid for same.

Your order, whether large or small, is at all times welcome, and will receive careful attention. We shall be glad to do business with you, and pledge ourselves to be at all times fair and honest in all our dealings.

ORDER EARLY

It is always best to order early. NOW, when you receive this catalogue, is just the right time of the year. The demand for our stock is invariably larger than the supply, because we burn thousands of plants every season to keep the general quality of our merchandise up to its highest point.

A bale of trees packed ready for express shipment.

Our prices are decidedly lower than the average (for the qualities we put out), and you will find it good business policy to place your order direct with us. Not only because you then receive your stock fresh from the nursery, correctly packed and in good condition ready for planting, but you get a guarantee direct from the grower, avoiding all chances of a misunderstanding.

This catalogue is our only salesman. It is as clear and logical as we could make it, and enables us to save the enormous expense of traveling men, hotel bills, sample lines, etc., all of which *you* must eventually pay for. More than that, it tells you in detail more than any man could tell you in several days of continuous talking.

OUR WATCHWORD

Good stock, well dug, carefully selected and promptly shipped; modern methods; square dealing and a guarantee that you receive fullest possible value for your money—these constitute our watchword.

LOCATION

We are located on the C. H. & D. Railroad and the Dayton and Troy Interurban Line. Office and packing ground one square south of the Dayton and Troy car-barns and five squares south of the C. H. & D. Railroad station.

SHIPPING FACILITIES

We can either ship by freight or express. The C. H. & D. side-track is within a few feet of our packing sheds and is our Nursery switch. The Dayton and Troy Traction freight station is within a square of our packing grounds, and we have a private switch within a few feet of our sheds. The Wells-Fargo and the United States Express Companies are also convenient.

All stock is delivered on board cars at Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, at the prices quoted in this book, except where otherwise noted. We make no charges for packing.

Trees can be shipped most any distance when packed this way.

Packing is done in boxes or paper lined bales, and plenty of damp packing material is used.

A certificate of inspection accompanies every shipment.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

We gladly answer all inquiries promptly and to the best of our ability. For the use of our friends and patrons we have installed a special department, where all questions are answered direct.

If you desire any information whatever relative to horticultural pursuits, we are at all times ready and willing to furnish same free.

LAWN PLANTING

Where desired, we will be pleased to furnish suggestions as to how to plant your lawn and what to use. It is well to remember that since trees live from twenty to one hundred years, they are well worth careful selection and planting. It is emphatically cheaper in the end to buy direct from a reliable concern with sixty (60) years of continuous experience than to take chances with unknown middlemen. See page 51 for details as to lawn planting.

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF HORTICULTURE

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Here are two references which will answer for our thorough dependability; we have thousands of similar ones from our patrons.

Tippecanoe City, Ohio, October 1, 1912.

To the American Public:

. . . . Since the organization of our bank in 1883, Peter Bohlender & Sons, proprietors of the Spring Hill Nurseries, have been among its regular customers. Our personal acquaintance with them dates back to 1870, and in all transactions with them to the present, we have found them always responsive to their obligations, thoroughly reliable gentlemen.

Their honorable business methods have won for them the confidence of all who deal with them.

We can highly recommend them.

Very respectfully,
TIPP NATIONAL BANK,
E. L. Crane, Vice-Pres.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE,
Tippecanoe City, Ohio, September 1, 1912.

To Whom It May Concern:

Peter Bohlender & Sons have been known throughout this section of Ohio for years as nursery men of integrity. It therefore gives me much pleasure in recommending them to the public as such.

Yours respectfully,
U. J. FAVORITE, Postmaster.

ORDER BY MAIL

You run absolutely no risk when you deal with us, for all our promises, guarantees and representations are made in black on white. There is no chance for a misunderstanding. We could not make these promises and send them through the mails if we did not live up to every word. All State and Government experimental stations advise buying direct from the nursery, and, since we carry nothing but well-tried varieties, you are perfectly safe in our hands. The certificate of inspection and our liberal guarantee are both full protection to you.

DIRECTIONS FOR CARING FOR TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS ON RECEIPT OF SAME

When trees and plants are received from the freight or express office, if the ground is not frozen, it is best to unpack the stock and "heel" it in in the shade of a tree or building, if possible. Dig a trench, unpack the trees, see that all the packing material is shaken from the roots. Spread them out in the trench and cover the roots to the depth of 10 or 12 inches with good, wet dirt. If the soil is dry, use plenty of water to wet it thoroughly.

The trees should be planted as soon as possible after receiving them. Take from the trench only as needed for planting, so the roots will not become dry. Be sure to trim all bruised places off the roots, as fresh smooth cuts will heal over much more rapidly than a bruised place. Note, we always furnish a small pamphlet with instructions for transplanting and caring for trees with each order that is sent out.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

Success depends in large measure on the treatment given stock after it is received by planters. Avoid all unnecesary exposure to the air. As soon as received it should be "heeled in," so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots. When planting take out but a few at a time. One hour exposure to the hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form a top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to the proper height to form a top.

In properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their natural position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod the holes should be dug three times the size that would be necessary in well-plowed land.

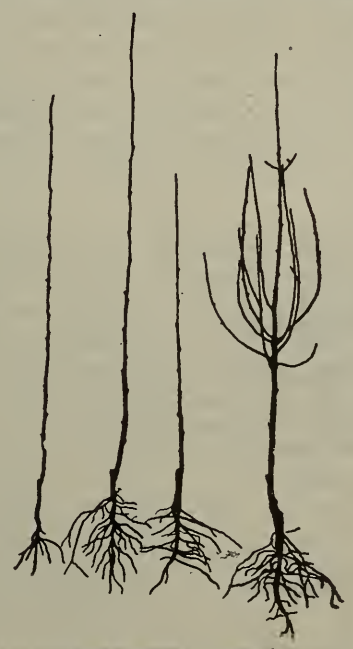
Remove all label wire from trees so that it can not cut the bark or branches.

As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree, to cover a space four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist and aid the tree in dry weather.

If the trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in the cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack.

"Heeling in" stock received in the fall or in the spring until ground is in condition to plant—to insure success you need only to get the trees before freezing weather, and bury them in the following manner:

Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter. Dig a trench, throwing out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it inclined at an angle of 45 degrees or more. Widen the trench, throwing the soil among the roots, in position; place another layer in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on until all are in the trench; then water thoroughly. Finish by throwing up more soil until the roots of the trees are fully covered. Care should be taken to fill in all the spaces among the roots. Too much care in doing this cannot be insisted upon, as every root which is not in close contact with the soil is sure to be killed. In the spring the trees will be on hand for transplanting at the earliest possible moment that the work can be done



Trees Before Trimmed.

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DIRECTIONS

PRUNING AND PLANTING. On receipt of the goods, before planting, you should trim the trees as illustrated in cut on opposite page. Be sure to spread out the roots well. If a tree with a low head is desired, the trees should be trimmed much more severely than we have shown in this cut. It is impossible to have fine looking, healthy trees unless they are correctly pruned each season. The only thing that is necessary is to use a little judgment, cut out all the unnecessary limbs, and keep the tree shaped up, as to your idea of a tree. Watch the successful orchardists and notice the trees he has trimmed and it will not be long until you can be just as good an expert trimming trees and caring for them as anyone else. There is a great deal of human nature in trees; by treating them right you can get results. Make a study of them and you will find it very fascinating, and it makes life worth living. In planting the trees, dig holes large enough to allow the roots to spread without being cramped in the least. Fill in dirt well around the roots, use top soil whenever you can, but do not use any manure around the roots; but you can put plenty of it on top of the ground after the tree is planted. Be sure to firm the dirt well around the roots. This is where so many make a failure—they are afraid to pack the dirt well around the roots. When you have about half of the dirt filled around the tree, it will be a good idea to put plenty of water in and then fill up the hole. Always plant the trees from one to two inches deeper than planted before. You can tell the depth they were in the ground by the color of the bark on the tree.

Trees Trimed Ready for Planting.

MULCHING. After the tree is planted, place a covering of about three to six inches of well-rotted manure or compost around the tree, spreading it out from the tree, but by all means do not put the manure around the roots of the tree when planting. This is where a great many people make their mistake in planting trees, for if the season is not entirely in its favor it is sure to die.

REFERENCE

Tipp National Bank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Fourth National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
Dunn's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies. Ask your own bank for this reference.
Citizens' National Bank, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Any business man, farmer, or professional man in this community.

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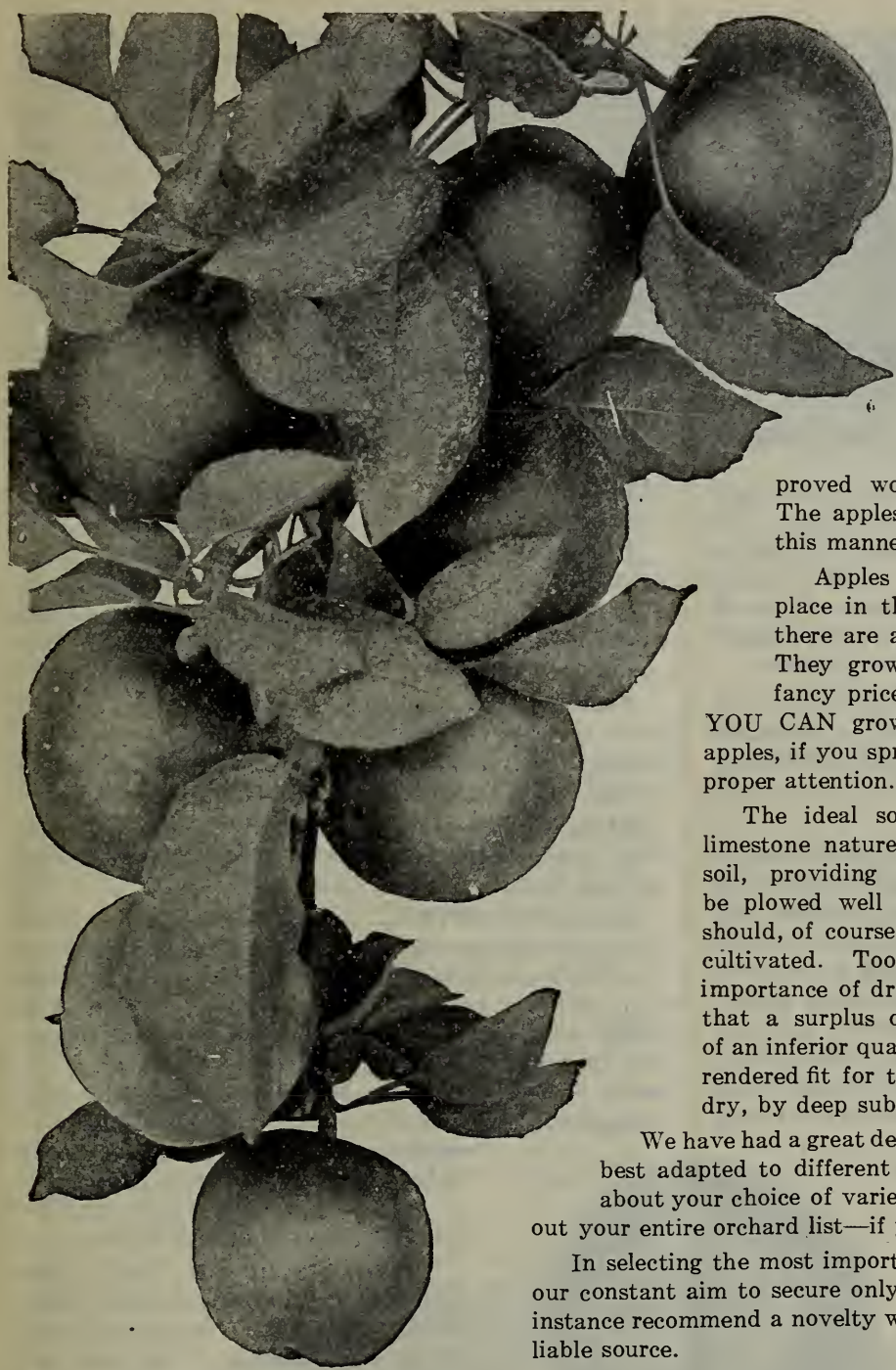

APPLES

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away." This is an old and a true proverb. The apple possesses good, nourishing food.

Taking into consideration its hardiness, its productiveness, and its general commercial value, the apple stands as the "King" of fruits by common consent.

The first apple orchards in the United States were seedlings. From these seedlings one out of a hundred, or probably one out of a thousand, proved worthy of propagation and was grafted. The apples you eat now have been propagated in this manner.

Apples can be grown with success almost any place in the United States. At the present time there are a few districts known as the apple belts. They grow enormous, perfect apples that sell at fancy prices. No matter where YOU are located, YOU CAN grow apples just as good as these famous apples, if you spray and trim your trees and give the soil proper attention.

The ideal soil for apples is a strong loam of a limestone nature, but apples will thrive in almost any soil, providing it is well drained. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the importance of drainage. Recent investigation has shown that a surplus of water in an orchard produces fruit of an inferior quality and flavor. Too damp soil may be rendered fit for the apple by thorough drainage, and if too dry, by deep sub-soil ploughing or trenching.

We have had a great deal of experience in the selection of varieties best adapted to different soils and localities. If you are in doubt about your choice of varieties, write to us and we will gladly make out your entire orchard list—if you so desire—free of charge.

In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance recommend a novelty without ascertaining its history from a reliable source.

FRUIT FOR HEALTH

In all ages the eating of fruit has been recognized as an aid to health. Some of the more advanced dieticians advocate the use of fruit and nuts exclusively. The more reasonable plan, however, seems to be to eat "plenty of fruit," and that is the way Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the famed pure food expert, puts it. He believes that everyone should eat fruit—say, oranges or apples, and they cost about the same—every day. The nation seems to be following his advice. "It will save doctor's bills," says Dr. Wiley, and who should know better than he? But that is a fundamental fact which everyone should know from experience. It is pretty safe to say that the more fruit people eat, the better the health of the nation will be.

FRUIT TREES

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING

The supply for fruit today cannot equal the demand. The bearing trees of the United States have decreased in the last ten years. Stooping to contemplate the demand, what are YOU going to do to help increase the supply?

Our apples are propagated both by budding and grafting. We only use varieties that give best results and produce the longest lived trees. Seedling roots are used for propagating that are especially grown for this work. Scions or wood of varieties wanted are cut from scion orchards where the trees are always kept in healthy condition, so there is no chance for carrying new diseases in your orchards.

Apple Trees— All Sizes First Class.	Each	Per 100	Per 1000
2-year-old, first class, 5-7 feet, branched tops	$0.30	$25.00	$200.00
2-year-old, first class, 4-5 feet, branched tops	.25	22.00	200.00
2-year-old, first class, 3-4 feet, branched tops	.15	12.50	100.00
1-year-old, first class, 4-5 feet,	.20	15.00	120.00
1-year-old, first class, 3-4 feet,	.15	12.50	100.00

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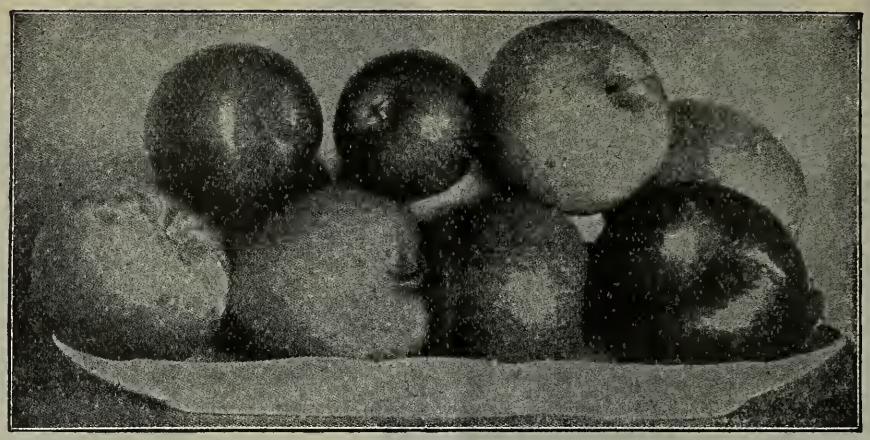
SUMMER VARIETIES



EARLY HARVEST (Early June, Yellow Harvest). The Early Harvest has been known in cultivation for more than one hundred years. It is a desirable variety for the home orchard, because it is one of the earliest of the summer apples, and is excellent for either dessert or culinary uses. The color is such that it shows bruises very readily, and it keeps but a short time. The fruit is medium to large; the skin thin, tender, very smooth, clear pale waxen yellow, the flesh white, not firm, rather fine, crisp, tender, juicy, at first briskly subacid, but eventually becoming milder and more agreeable for dessert. Good to very good. Ripens late July and August.

GOLDEN SWEET. Fruit of good, medium size, attractive clear yellow, rich, sweet, very good in flavor and quality. Principally for home use. August and September. Tree is a good grower, healthy, hardy and yields moderate crops biennially.

RED ASTRACHAN. A very beautiful early summer apple of good medium size; yellow, largely covered with light and dark red, presenting a striped appearance, and overspread with bluish bloom; flesh white, often strongly tinged with red. Crisp, tender, juicy, subacid, good to very good. Valued as one of the most beautiful early market and dessert apples, and also good for culinary purposes. The tree is of medium size, a good grower, extra hardy, moderately long-lived, comes into bearing rather young, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. Can be grown any place in the United States. Ripen in August.

SWEET BOUGH. Large, light yellow, tender, sweet, and excellent for baking. One of our finest summer apples. It may be handled to a limited extent in local markets, but is too soft to stand shipping to distant markets. It cannot be ranked among the profitable commercial varieties. The tree comes into bearing rather young, and is long-lived, specimens being found sixty to eighty years' old which are still productive. It should be found in every good collection. Ripen in August and early September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.). Another popular and well known Russian variety that should be in every orchard. The tree is a very upright grower, and usually bears the first year after planting, often in the nursery rows. Fruits of medium size; pale waxen, transparent yellow; pleasantly acid, tender, and good. Splendid for home and market. Ripen in July and August before Early Harvest variety.

FALL VARIETIES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG, OR DUCHESS. A Russian variety of great hardiness, yielding abundantly in all sections. The fruits are large, rounded, yellow striped red, tender, juicy, and of the best quality for cooking. Tree productive while young. August and September.

FALL RAMBO. A pretty mottled and striped red and yellow apple, of medium size and good flavor; widely cultivated and everywhere esteemed. The tree is strong-growing and a heavy bearer. October to December.

FALL WATER or TULPEHOCKEN. Large and handsome; green, nearly covered with dull red. Bears young and abundantly. January to April.

HOLLAND PIPPEN. One of the most valuable autumn apples for cooking, but of inferior quality for dessert. The fruit is usually large, or very large and when kept free from scab is a good looking green apple. The flesh is slightly coarse-grained, moderately crisp, rather tender, very juicy, and brisk subacid. The tree is a good grower, hardy, or nearly so, pretty long-lived and generally quite productive, yielding moderate to good crops biennially, or sometimes annually. It varies greatly in keeping qualities in different seasons. It is grown to a limited extent for market. September and October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. One of the most beautiful and most productive fall varieties. A good market sort, because of the attractiveness of the fruit. Of uniformly good size; smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on a yellow ground. Good for table use. August to October.

JEFFERSON COUNTY. Is yellow-shaded, splashed with red, fine for dessert; flesh tender, rather firm, of good flavor, crisp, excellent quality. Not regarded as a good commercial variety; if fruit does not color properly it is of poor flavor. Bears young; is a reliable bearer. October and November.

White Pippen.

SUMMER RAMBO (Western Beauty. Early autumn apple. Very attractive in size, form and color. The fine color and size of this variety combined with its good quality, recommend it for home use and local market.

WEALTHY This apple originated in Minnesota, and in notable for its hardiness of tree and fruit buds. Large, smooth, almost overspread with brilliant red. Very attractive. Absolutely the best apple of its season. It is a free grower, bears young, a good keeper, splendid for cold storage. October to January.

WESTERN BEAUTY (Summer Rambo). The fruit is large to very large; pale yellow, brightly splashed with red; the light yellow flesh is tender, crisp, juicy, and melting. The tree is a strong grower, comes into bearing early, and is a reliable cropper, yielding moderate to good crops almost annually. One of the most desirable sorts for home and market. September and November.

YELLOW BELLEFLOWER. Old favorite; large, often quite large; skin pale yellow with a blush, very tender when ripe, fine grained, juicy, subacid, and of excellent quality. Tree hardy. October.

WINTER VARIETIES

AKIN'S RED. A very handsome red apple; native of Illinois. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of good quality—perhaps of the best. It is a fair keeper. Tree hardy. December to March.

ARKANSAS BLACK. A remarkably large and handsome crimson-black apple; perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white. Hon. Parker Earle, the great New Mexico apple authority, thinks very highly of it. The flesh is yellow, juicy, and delicious; an excellent keeper. It is popular in the South, where it commands double the price of the Ben Davis. December to April.

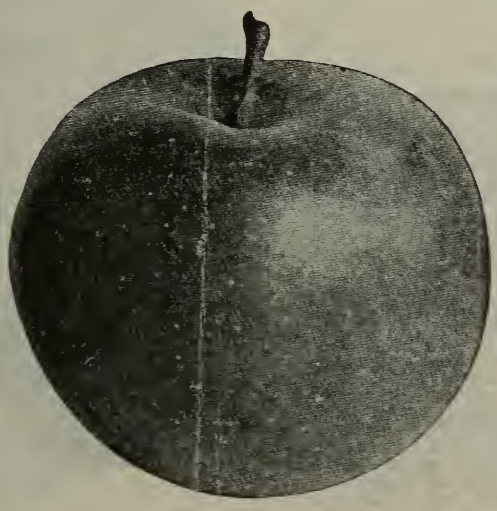
BALDWIN. Probably no apple has secured so general popularity. When well grown, on trees well open to the sun, it is bright red and very rich. A great market apple; very productive; large, deep red; crisp, juicy flesh. December to March.

BANANA. Tree a good grower; it bears young and annually; hardy. The fruit is large, clear pale yellow, with pinkish red blush; the flesh is tender, sweet, and exceedingly aromatic. It has a suggestive banana flavor. Recommended for fancy market, but it will not stand long shipment. Excellent for dessert, but not so good for cooking. November to February.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin, Thornton of Southern Alabama, Kentucky Streak, etc.). A remarkable keeper and a profitable market apple for many sections. Large, handsome, brightly striped with red, variable in flavor. Remarkably vigorous and fruitful. January to April.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). An old and well-known variety, ripens in late fall, and keeps until the holidays. It is well known in market, and during its season it usually sells above average market prices, particularly if well colored and free from scab or other imperfections. It keeps well in cold storage. The tree is vigorous, hardy orous, hardy; succeeds especially well in the North, and bears enormous crops. The fruit is of medium size, smooth and regular, deep crimson, with snowy-white, tender, melting flesh, slightly perfumed, of delightful flavor. It is one of the most desirable dessert apples of its season. November to January.

Hubbardson Nosuch.



Jonathan.

GANO. Similar, but superior to the Ben Davis, bearing a much handsomer and better quality of fruit. The fruit is large, deep dark red; flesh pale yellow, mild, subacid, of good flavor, and has good keeping qualities. It is a very profitable market variety. The trees are very productive. December to March.

GOLDEN RUSSET. This ranks second among Russets. Tree moderately large and vigorous. Branches long, with rather long laterals, which become somewhat drooping after bearing heavily; young growth is more upright. Fruit is of medium size. Flesh is rather fine grained, moderately crisp, juicy, rich, agreeably subacid. Very good. With ordinary cellar storage remaining good until April or later.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A medium to large apple of transparent golden yellow, and of the very highest quality. Flesh tender, juicy, spicy, rich. An old-time favorite that has never lost its popularity. The hardy, vigorous tree produces large crops, blooms late, and comes into bearing young. Largely planted in the South and Southwest. A favorite in all markets, and invariably brings highest prices. Ripens January to April.

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH (American Blush). The tree is a very handsome, strong grower, and bears heavy crops. A very large, handsome apple, yellow overlaid with red; tender-fleshed, with distinct, delightful flavor. Ripens November to January.

JONATHAN. The Jonathan is recognized as the most popular and profitable high-class apple grown in the West; a popular favorite everywhere. Editor Irvine, of the "Fruit Grower," says: "It will be a long while before the Jonathan will be supplanted in favored sections." It is a seedling of Spitzenburg, but of much wider adaptability. Originated in New York and succeeds wherever apples can be grown. Jonathan is a late fall or early winter apple in southern latitudes, and is not a long keeper unless placed in cold storage. If put in cold storage promptly after being picked, Jonathan keeps better than nearly any other apple grown. It is a medium-sized apple; pale yellow, heavily flushed with red; the flesh is white, juicy, tender and mild subacid. The quality is excellent. Ripens November to March.

KING OF TOMKIN'S COUNTY. A red apple of extraordinary size and fair quality; the flesh is slightly coarse, but tender and vinous. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A very large, showy, dark red winter apple of good quality. The tree is of a strong, vigorous growth, hardy, and a regular and abundant bearer. Largely planted in Arkansas as superior to the Winesap. November to April.

M'INTOSH RED. Tree a vigorous grower, forming a roundish, spreading head. Fruit is from medium to large, uniform shape and size. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, sometimes veined with red, crisp, juicy, subacid, becoming mild—almost sweet—when very ripe. Splendid for dessert. October to December or later.

MINKLER. This apple should be in every family orchard. The tree is a strong grower and a good and regular cropper; a giant tree, long-lived; very hardy. A large apple, with greenish yellow skin, striped with red, of excellent quality.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. This is an annual abundant-bearing sort. The tree and fruit buds are very hardy. The fruit is very large; greenish yellow when fully ripe; good flavor, juicy and subacid. Good keeper. January to June.

NORTHERN SPY. Large; striped, crimson next the sun; juicy, rich, and aromatic, retaining these qualities until late spring or summer. The tree grows fast, bears well, blooms later than other sorts. Valuable as an aphis-resisting stock. The tree will always need a good deal of trimming to keep the head open to the sun. This apple has taken its place quite at the front of winter varieties, over a very large territory. January to June.

PEWAUKEE. Medium to large, round-oblate; bright yellow, flushed with dull red; has white tender flesh of good to best quality. Tree is exceptionally hardy and robust; well suited to cold climates. January to May.

PARK SPICE. A fine red apple, which looks very much like the Baldwin. A little too tart for dessert, but fine for cooking. It begins bearing while young; is an annual and abundant bearer. Fine winter apple.

RAMBO. A pretty striped, red and yellow apple, of medium size; good flavor, tender and juicy; widely cultivated and everywhere esteemed. The tree is strong-growing and a heavy bearer. October to December.

Arkansas Black.

RED BEITIGHEIMER. One of the largest and handsomest autumn varieties, originated in Germany. Roundish conical; creamy yellow, deeply flushed with crimson; flesh white, firm, pleasantly acid. It is a good looking apple, but coarse and not desirable for dessert use. On account of the size of the fruit, it drops badly before the crop is ready to pick. Free growing and fruitful. September and October.

RAWLE'S GENET (Never Fail). Tree is vigorous, prolific, and comes into leaf and bloom later than most varieties. Fruit medium size; skin yellowish green, striped red; flesh rich and juicy. January to April.

ROME BEAUTY (Royal Red, Rome, Phoenix). The trees come into bearing early and produce heavy annual crops of fruit uniform in size, fine in appearance, and of good quality. The fruit is large and handsome, yellow with crimson cheek, and tender, juicy, yellow flesh. November to February.

ROXBURY RUSSET. One of the most popular russet apples. The tree is moderately vigorous. The fruit is above medium size. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, moderately tender, juicy, sprightly subacid. Very good. Excellent keeper. An increasing demand for it for export trade. When grown on good soil, it is a reliable cropper.

SMITH'S CIDER. A medium-sized apple; greenish-white, striped with red; productive, profitable and reliable. Very popular in the South and Southwest. November to February.

SMOKEHOUSE. The tree is a good vigorous grower, healthy, hearty and usually a reliable cropper. Bears moderately young fruit of uniformly good size and shape. Flesh slightly tinged with yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid. Season from October to February or March.

SPITZENBERG. Large, brilliant, red with gray dots, rich, crisp, juicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high cultivation forms a large and spreading tree. Good bearer. December to April.

STARK. Large, roundish golden green with crimson shadings; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild, subacid. The tree makes a strong growth, bears early and abundant, regular crops. One of our best apples. January to May.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. One of the finest apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, conical; mostly covered with red on a yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, juicy, very tender and high flavored. The tree is a strong grower, a drouth resister, and will thrive on thin soils. No apple is more widely planted. November to April, but keeps well to May.

TALMAN'S SWEET. Tree free growing. Fruit medium size, yellow, firm and sweet. December to April.

VANDEVERE PIPPIN. Tree is vigorous, large and spreading, and is a reliable cropper and producer. A large, coarse apple, yellow, more or less covered with marble red. Flesh is a sharp acid, excellent for culinary use. Season from September or October to early winter.

WAGENER. A fine, deep red apple of medium to large size; flesh firm, subacid, and well flavored, of excellent quality, somewhat resembling the Northern Spy. The tree is an upright grower and productive, although usually short-lived. The tree bears young and yields good annual crops that keep from December to May.

WHITE PIPPIN. One of our cleanest and largest winter pples, of fine quality. The tree is a good bearer and long-lived. The fruit is large, creamy yellow, with tender white flesh of pleasantly acid taste. January to June.

WILLOW TWIG. Fruit large, green, striped with dull red. Considered the latest keeper of all well-known varieties. The flesh is coarse, but has a fairly good flavor when fully ripe, which is not before March or April. Much of the dislike of this apple comes from trying to eat it before it is ripe. This is an old variety, hardy and productive. The trees should be well pruned to allow the sun to get into the tree, or fruits are liable to bn scabby. You can easily keep these apples until the new crop of earlies is ripe.

WINESAP. One of the very best keepers, popular with fruit stores because it always holds up. It is one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large; skin almost entirely covered with dark red, moderately thick and very tough; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich flavor. A standard, well-known and productive variety in the West and Southwest. December to March.

WOLF RIVER. The tree is a strong grower, bearing heavy crops alternate years. Large, greenish yellow, flushed with crimson; flesh white, tender, spicy, subacid. January to February.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter, Shepp, etc.). One of the most recent introductions especially adapted for marketing. The fruit is attractive in appearance, of medium size, smooth, clear, waxen yellow, flushed with carmine; flesh crisp, firm, subacid, good, a good keeper and retains its flavor to the last. An annual bearer. Tree vigorous and long-lived December to February.

CRAB APPLE

The improvements in the varieties of Crab Apples have kept pace with other kinds of fruit. A few years ago it was thought fit only for cider, preserves and jelly, but there are varieties now that command a good price on the market for dessert purposes, especially in the case of the Whitney. They are entirely hardy. It does well in any kind of soil. Come into bearing very early and bears every year. They are unequalled for jelly, and can be dried, cooked, canned and preserved with the skin on—thus saving work. The trees are ornamental when in bloom, and loaded with their highly colored fruits.

HUGHES VIRGINIA CRAB. The best known cider apple; has world-wide reputation with no equal for fine quality of cider.

Transcendent Crab.

TRANSCENDENT. This is the largest and best of the Siberian Crabs. The tree is a good grower, roundish, spreading, extremely hardy, and usually very productive, yielding good to very heavy crops nearly annually. The fruits are one and one-half to two inches in diameter, bright yellow, striped with red; flesh yellew, crisp, juicy, moderately fine, somowhat astringent, subacid, very good for culinary use. Late August to the middle of Setpember.

WHITNEY. The tree is a hardy, thrifty, upright grower; comes into bearing young and is very productive. The flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, mild subacid, or nearly sweet, with slight crab apple flavor. Late August and early December.

PEARS—The Quality Fruit

Kieffer Pear.

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated, and the demand for it is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable fruits to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring. Pears thrive on many soils.

The melting, juicy texture, the mild, sweet, delicious flavor, the long life of the trees and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above allother fruits, excepting the grape. The relative prices of the apple and the pear, being about one to three, purchasers of the latter can well afford to give the trees the high cultivation necessary to secure the best results. The trees are easily grown, being, on the whole, more healthy and better able to care for themselves than the apple. The pear tree grows erect. They require but little room, and for that reason may be grown advantageously on a small lot.

You will find our pear trees of the finest stock for transplanting, for they are well developed, stocky trees. In the course of five years they will be bearing a fine crop of fruit. We have both Standard and Dwarf varieties. For the permanent orchards, we recommend the Standards, the Dwarf being better for small lots.

The pear will do its best on strong loam of moderate depth, or a dry subsoil, yet it will adapt itself to as great a variety of soil as any fruit. The soil should not be too rich, as a too rapid growth is more liable to produce a blight. Dwarfs, especially, should be pruned every year. Thin the fruit whenever the trees are heavily burdened, particularly on the young tree.

PRICES.

Standard Pear Trees, 5-7 feet, 30 cents each; $2.75 per 10; $25.00 per 100.
Standard Pear Trees, 4-5 feet, 25 cents each; $2.40 per 10; $18.00 per 100.
Guaranteed All First Class Trees.

SUMMER PEARS

BARTLETT. One of the most popular sorts both for home and market. It is large, handsome, waxen yellow, with red blush; flesh buttery, rich and juicy, high flavored. Bartlett trees bear while young, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so liable to be damaged by inserts and diseases as some other varieties. We offer this variety either as a dwarf or standard, but recommend the standard. One of the best for dessert and for canning. August and September.

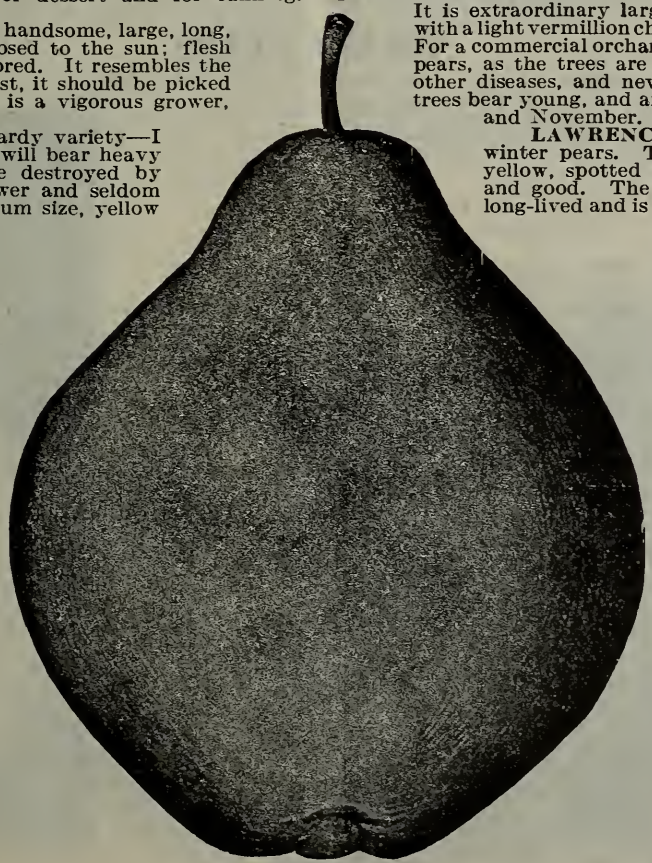
CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Fruit handsome, large, long, yellow, spotted dull red where exposed to the sun; flesh fine grained, juicy, rich, sweet flavored. It resembles the Bartlett. To get the fruit at its best, it should be picked a week before it ripens. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, and productive. August.

KOONCE. An exceedingly hardy variety—I might say almost frost-proof, as it will bear heavy crops when all other varieties are destroyed by frost. The tree is a vigorous grower and seldom blights. A handsome pear of medium size, yellow with carmine cheek; juicy, sweet, of fair quality. The fruit may be picked green and will color up well in a few days. A good market variety and an excellent shipper. July and August.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS

DUCHESS D'ANGOULENE. This is the largest pear among our really good ones. The skin is dull, greenish yellow; flesh white, melting, juicy, and well flavored. The tree is a vigorous grower and a reliable bearer. They make a very profitable market variety and are also fine for the home garden. This is one uf the few really profitable dwarfs. October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. One of the best for Montana and the Northwest on account of its hardiness. The tree is a strong grower, an annual abundant bearer, and is usually successful over a large range of country. The fruit is large; the skin is pale yellow, spotted with reddish brown; the flavor is sweet and melting. One of the few pears that may be allowed to ripen on the tree without being rendered entirely flavorless. September and October.



Flemish Beauty.

GARBER. Earlier and larger than the Kieffer, but otherwise resembling it. The trees are hardy, thrifty growers, free from blight; bear young and are immensely productive. The fruit is juicy, fair quality, although rather coarse grained. A good variety to plant among Kieffer as a pollenizer. Fine for canning and a profitable market variety. September and October.

KIEFFER. On account of its excellent keeping qualities, it is one of the best and one of the most profitable market varieties. It is extraordinary large, handsome, rich golden yellow, with a light vermillion cheek. Fine for canning or preserving. For a commercial orchard it is undoubtedly one of the finest pears, as the trees are troubled very little with scales or other diseases, and never fail to bear a good crop. The trees bear young, and are heavy annual croppers. October and November.

LAWRENCE. One of the finest of the early winter pears. The fruit is medium to large, rich yellow, spotted with russet, aromatic, very sweet, and good. The tree is hardy, resists blight, very long-lived and is very productive, bearing large crops annually. November and December.

SECKLE. This well-known little pear has attained the rank of standard in quality on account of its rich, delicious flavor; it is very popular for dessert. The fruit is small brownish, rather russety. The tree is a rather slow grower, erect, stout, but not a tall grower, and very round-headed. September and October.

SHELDON. A pear of the very finest quality, rich and highly aromatic. The fruit is greenish russet with a red cheek, of very large size and somewhat flattened in shape, like the Bergamots. The tree is erect, free-growing, and fruitful, but not very long-lived. October.

If interested in the growing of Christmas trees, write us for our literature on same.

Trees Trained for Special Purposes.

DWARF APPLE

Dwarf fruit trees have not been so largely grown in this country as in Europe, but they are coming into more common use.

These trees are particularly valuable in small gardens, and are becoming constantly more popular among our urban and especially our suburban population. A large and increasing percentage of our population now lives the suburban life, in that zone where the city and country meet. They have small tracts of land on which they do more or less gardening, and for them the dwarf fruit tree is a precious boon. It is possible to plant three to five hundred dwarf fruit trees on a quarter of an acre where less than a dozen standard trees would flourish.

The dwarf fruit trees also work more readily into a scheme of more or less ornamental gardening where fruits are combined with vegetables and flowers, especially if some sort of formal gardening is attempted, the cordon, espaliers, and pyramids exactly suit the demands. Another consideration of the highest value is that they come into bearing so soon, and produce perfect apples as large as standard varieties.

We are herewith offering several different varieties.

Remember, the fruit of dwarf trees is the same as on the standard varieties. The only difference in the tree being that the dwarf tree is propagated on roots that dwarf the tree and cause it to bear much earlier.

PRICES

2-year-old trees, 3-4 feet.....50 cents each, $45.00 per 100

These two-year trees are large enough to bear fruit the first year. They have bloom buds on them now. Varieties of dwarf apples as follows:

Bismark	Jonathan	Arkansas Black
Wealthy	Pewaukee	Early Strawberry
Grimes Golden	Maiden Blush	

DWARF PEARS

The pear is very profitably grown as a "Dwarf." The Dwarf pear differs from the Standard in that it is propagated on a quince root, which makes it a slow dwarfish grower—the fruit being the same in either case. The quality and appearance of their fruit convinces us more strongly than ever before that they are a good thing to plant.

PRICES, FIRST CLASS TREES.

2-year-old trees, 4-5 feet.....30 cents each, $25.00 per 100
2-year-old trees, 3-4 feet.....18 cents each, 15.00 per 100

Dwarf Pear Growing on Fence

The varieties are:

Bartlett,
Duchess,
Kieffer,
Seckle,
Flemish Beauty,
Clapp's Favorite

From Dwarf Pear Tree.

WHITE STAR PEAR—Provides Fruit All Year

WHITE STAR PEAR. *Of great value* as to keeping qualities, hardiness, productiveness and commercially. The fruit known to keep until May and June the following year under ordinary care in a common cellar usually used by farmers. This pear has the size and shape of the Bartlett. A good dessert pear and a good cooker. We can furnish a number of affidavits as to its bearing qualities, keeping qualities, and productiveness. This variety is seldom known to have a crop failure. The history of the original tree shows it never missed but one crop after it commenced bearing. This tree has had as much as thirty bushels of pears and practically every pear perfect.

HISTORY OF THE TREE

Mr. H. E. Hein came to the Miami Valley in 1872 for the special purpose of propagating the Wine Pear, which is well known in France and Germany. Through experimenting, he found he could not produce the results he desired, so he hybridized the foreign pear with the domestic pear. He only got two trees out of the entire lot that developed any fruit that was marketable. This variety, the White Star Pear, he considered very valuable and worthy of introduction, but never propagated to any extent until a short time ago. The original tree still stands and looks to be good for fifty years yet. It has had but very little care in the last fifteen or twenty years. You will never make a mistake in getting one or two of these trees for your own use. Giving you the privilege of having pears in your cellar practically the year around. We will offer what we have until sold at the following price:

White Star Pear, 5-7 feet, 75 cents each.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

	Feet		Feet
Apples, Standard	30 to 40	Grapes	8 to 10
Apples, Dwarf	8 to 10	Currants	3 to 4
Pears, Standard	18 to 20	Gooseberries	3 to 4
Pears, Dwarf	10	Raspberries, Red	3 to 4
Peaches	16 to 18	Raspberries, Black	4 to 5
Nectarines & Apricots	16 to 18	Blackberries	5 to 7
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20	Strawberries, rows	1 by 3½
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18	Strawberries, beds	1½ by 1½
Plums	16 to 20	Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½
Quinces	10 to 12	Asparagus, in field	1 by 3
Catalpa Speciosa	6 to 8	Black Locust	4 by 6

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

2 feet each way	10,890	15 feet each way	194
3 feet each way	4,840	18 feet each way	135
4 feet each way	2,723	20 feet each way	110
5 feet each way	1,742	25 feet each way	70
8 feet each way	680	30 feet each way	48
6 feet each way	1,210	33 feet each way	40
10 feet each way	430	40 feet each way	28
12 feet each way	302		

To ascertain the number of plants required to the acre at any given distance, divide the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre by the number of square feet you desire to devote to each plant. For instance, in strawberries planted 1½ by 3 feet, each hill will occupy 4½ square feet, making 9,680 plants to the acre.

SELECT CHERRIES

For commercial purposes, plant a Cherry Orchard, because there is, perhaps, no fruit always so much in demand and always bringing good prices. No home orchard is complete without cherry trees.

Cherry trees are infected by fewer diseases and insects than any other fruit tree. It is not necessary to spray the cherry tree, although, of course, spraying will benefit the tree. The San Jose scale never bothers sour cherry trees.

The so-called "Sour" varieties are hardy, vigorous and frost-resistant. They are easily grown wherever the apple succeeds, and are late bloomers. Few fruit trees will bear such an abundant amount of lucious fruit year after year with as little attention and expense. These trees are beautiful as well as useful. The "Sweet" cherry thrives in many states, both East and West. They do not require especially well-drained soils, but it is best to plant where it will be free from late Spring frosts.

The rich, sweet, meaty cherries can be shipped long distances and are very profitable in suitable localities.

Our cherry stock is as fine as you have ever seen. They are all budded on imported Mahaleb stock, which makes the best and longest-lived trees.

CHERRY TREES

All First Class.

2-year-old, 4-6 feet.....35c each, $3.00 per 10, $25 per 100
2-year-old, 3½-4½ feet..25c each, $2.25 per 10, $20 per 100
2-year-old, 2-3 feet.....$10 per 100

BLACK TARTARIAN. Of superb quality, purplish color; juicy, rich and beautiful. This remarkable vigorous tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. A prolific bearer. Late June and early July.

DYEHOUSE. One of our earliest cherries. Similar to the Early Richmond, but ripens about a week earlier and is much sweeter. The fruit is medium sized, soft, red and juicy. The tree is hardy, upright grower, and very productive. June.

EARLY RICHMOND or MAY. Unsurpassed for cooking. The tree is a free grower and a reliable producer. The fruit is medium sized, dark red, juicy, and acid flavor. June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. The standard of quality among the sweet cherries. The large, light red, rich fruit hangs well on the tree and does not rot easily. The fruit buds are hardy, and the tree is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, and an abundant bearer. June.

LATE DUKE. A large, light red cherry of excellent quality. The tree is a strong, upright grower. Last of July.

Montmorency Cherry.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. Several different strains come under this variety or name; all of them are good, but we consider this particular strain as one of the best of the sour cherries, and it should be largely planted in every orchard. The fruit is large, dark red, handsome, and one of the finest flavored cherries of this class. The trees are strong growers, hardy, and exceedingly productive. Late June.

WINDSOR. We recommend this variety for the hardiness of the tree and fruit buds, as the seedling is of Canadian origin. A large, delicious cherry of very remarkable qualities; reddish brown or liver colored. Valuable for late market or home use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. A large, handsome, sweet cherry; pale yellow, with light red cheek; firm and most delicious. The tree is a vigorous grower and productive. Late June.

PEACH TREES

If you live on a farm, put out a small peach orchard or plant a large orchard for commercial purposes. If you live on a city lot, plant a peach tree in your back yard. The tree, if cared for, will bear enough fruit for your own use, and leave some for canning for winter's use. But no matter whether you plant one or many trees, they are sure to pay you a large dividend. In spite of the fact that large peach orchards are planted every year, there still are not enough peaches to supply the market.

The peach does best in a rich, deep, sandy loam, but will grow in almost any well-drained soil. Before transplanting your trees, be sure to cut off every branch close to the tree, and cut back the stem of the tree itself about one-third. To have a perfectly-formed, round-headed tree, it should be pruned each year.

Our peach trees are all propagated from peach seeds secured from North Carolina, where there are no yellows or other fatal peach diseases. All our varieties are budded on this high-class stock. They are fine, healthy, well rooted, thrifty trees that will grow, bear, and give you large returns.

Peach Trees, first class, 4 to 6 feet; large trees.....20 cents each, $15 per 100
Peach Trees, first class, 3 ½ to 4 feet.....15 cents each, 10 per 100
Peach Trees, first class, 2 ½ to 3 ½ feet.....10 cents each, 7 per 100

BEER'S SMOCK. A large, yellow flesh peach; annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. September.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. A great market peach of the South. Large, white, freestone peach with a red cheek; flesh white, red to the pit, firm, juicy and excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Early July.

CARMAN. A fine market variety, being the first real freestone peach of the season. Large yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tender, rich, spicy, and juicy. The tree is hardy, a good grower, and bears large crops regularly. A fine shipper. August.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. A very large yellow peach with a red cheek; firm flesh. Splendid for dessert or canning. A good market variety and will stand shipping. The tree is a strong grower and a heavy cropper. September.

CHAMPION. One of our finest freestone peaches; large, cream white with slight blush; flesh white, rich, sweet, and juicy, of excellent flavor. The tree is hardy and very productive. A profitable market variety, being an excellent seller and a good shipper. August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. A very large, rich yellow freestone, of the finest quality. Trees are very productive. This variety is, perhaps, better known than any other peach in the United States. Late August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. This peach is similar to Crawford's Early, but ripens two or three weeks later.

CROSBY. This variety ranks among the hardiest of our peaches. Medium size; bright yellow splashed with carmine; flesh yellow and of good flavor. It is inclined to overbear, but if allowed to do so the quality is inferior. Freestone. September.

ELBERTA. One of the best varieties for the commercial orchard. The fruit is of large size, with golden yellow skin, covered largely with crimson; flesh is yellow, juicy, good and firm enough to ship well. The great canning peach. The tree is a vigorous grower, healthy, fairly hardy, and a regular cropper. Freestone. August and September.

EARLY MICHIGAN. Medium size, light with red cheek, handsome; flesh white, firm, and a fine quality, and an early and good bearer. Middle of August.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Large yellow; resembles Late Crawford; more productive. September.

FITZGERALD. Of Canadian origin, very hardy both in tree and bloom. Trees are strong growers and very productive, beginning to bear the second year after planting. This variety has been a success in nearly all peach regions. Fruit is large bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, firm, and of very high quality. Freestone. Last of August.

GOLD DROP. The beautiful golden color of the flesh makes it very attractive and popular. On the market it sells at highest prices. The tree is hardy, bears early, and is productive. Freestone. Late September.

Champion.

HEATH CLING. Very large, creamy white with faint blush; flesh pure white to the stone; juicy and sweet, with good aroma, very popular for preserving and canning. A good keeper. October.

KALAMAZOO. An excellent variety. Fruit is large, golden yellow, with a crimson cheek; flesh yellow to the pit; of delightful flavor; the pit small and a freestone. The trees are hardy, productive, and bear early. September.

LEMON FREE. Large light yellow with greenish white tinge; flesh yellow, tender and juicy. A good canning sort.

LEMON CLING. A large, oblong, yellow peach, brightened with a dark red cheek; flesh firm and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Mid-September.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. A good rival of the Elberta, ripening three weeks later. Large in size, golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh thick, firm and of excellent flavor; a freestone. On account of its good shipping qualities, it is a valuable market variety. September.

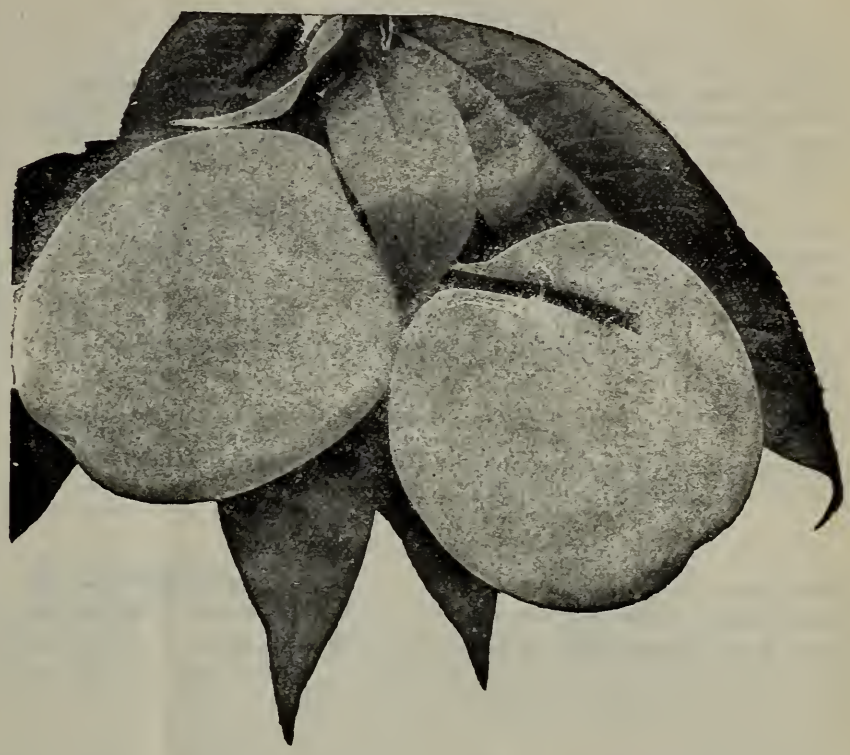
MOUNTAIN ROSE. Freestone, large, handsome; yellow, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; one of the best. August.

NEW PROLIFIC. A popular market sort, large yellow fruit, blush cheek; flesh firm, juicy, fine flavor and a freestone. Of strong vigorous growth, hardy, and productive. September.

NIAGARA. Has been well tested in Western New York, where it originated. Surpasses both Elberta and Crawford's in size, color, quality and vigor. Ripens between Crawford's and Elberta.

OLD MIXON FREE. The standard late white peach. A large, handsome freestone, with tender, excellent white flesh. Early September.

SMOCK. A large, yellow peach, mottled red; juicy, freestone. Enormously productive. A valuable market variety. Late September.



O. M. Free

STUMP. One of the very finest late varieties. The trees are long-lived and very productive. A beautiful red and white peach of good size and flavor. Freestone. Late September.

TRIUMPH. One of the most popular yellow freestone peaches, ripening very early. Very large, golden yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh deep rich yellow. Fine for eating and shipping. Tree blooms late and is an abundant annual cropper. July.

WONDERFUL. Very large, deep yellow, overspread with carmine; flesh yellow, bright red at pit, firm, good. Splendid market variety. Freestone. Late September.

Bokara

Elberta

PLUM TREES

Plum trees are often called the poor man's tree, because they require such little room to grow and are always such prolific bearers. The market demand for high grade plums is almost unlimited, and for dessert, cooking and canning no fruit is more delicious.

Use plum trees to fill in the places on your farm where other fruit trees will not have room to grow. They require very little room and are always productive. Plant a commercial orchard of plums, give it your undivided attention and it will bring you large profits and prove a good investment.

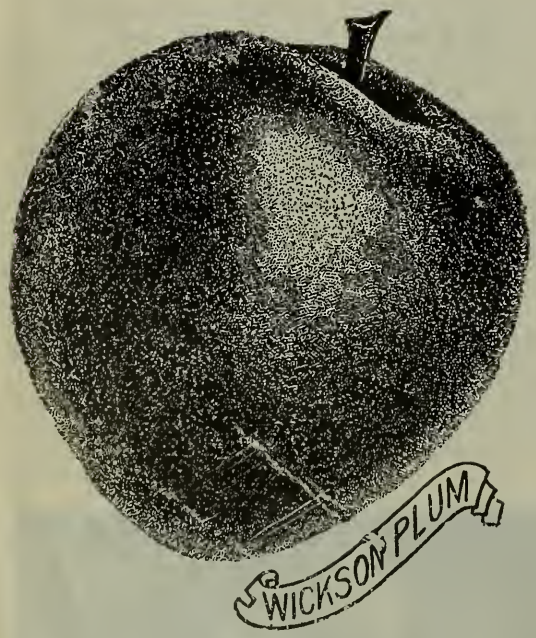
Plums do best in a light, sandy soil, but they will do well in almost any soil as long as it is well drained. The tree should be sprayed annually with Bordeaux mixture.

The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are "standbys." They may be relied upon to furnish annual crops of this highly profitable and delicious fruit. Two years old, budded on the finest Myrobolan plum stock. This is clean, healthy, sturdy stock.

PRICES FIRST CLASS TREES.

Plum Trees, 2 years old, 5-7 feet.....35 cents each, $30.00 per 100
Plum Trees, 2 years old, 4-5 feet.....30 cents each, 22.50 per 100
Plum Trees, 2 years old, 3-4 feet.....20 cents each, 15.00 per 100

Bradshaw.



ABUNDANCE. Beautiful yellow, heavily overspread with purple carmine; large to very large; flesh yellow, very juicy, sweet, quite firm; skin tough. Tree a strong, thrifty grower, very hardy and very prolific. Fruit stands shipping to distant markets. July.

BRADSHAW. Remarkably good early plum. Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Valuable market variety. Tree an erect, vigorous grower. Middle of August.

BURBANK. Successful almost everywhere. Very large; color cherry red, mottled yellow; flesh yellow, sweet and firm. Fine for keeping or shipping. Tree a vigorous grower, but so straggling ir requires sharp pruning. August

GERMAN PRUNE. One of the oldest varieties. The tree is vigorous and productive. Large, purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet, and delicious. A freestone. September.

GUELL. Growing in popularity as a market variety. Large, deep-bluish purple, with thick bloom; flesh greenish-yellow; coarse, but sweet and good. The tree bears young and are very hardy and prolific. Early September.

LOMBARD. Favorite for canning and culinary purposes. Of medium size, oval, violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, pleasant and good. Adheres to the stone. Good market variety. Tree vigorous and very productive, bearing when quite young. Late August.

MOORE'S ARTIC. Purplish black plum with a thin blue bloom. Size small to medium; flesh juicy, sweet and fine flavored. Tree is healthy, vigorous, a regular and abundant bearer. August.

POND'S SEEDLING. Very large, oval plum, reddish-purple color, sugary, rich and juicy, but rather coarse. Tree vigorous and fruitful. September.

REINE CLAUD. Fine variety for canning. Fruit large, roundish oval, greenish-yellow spotted with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and of finest quality. Very productive. September.

RED JUNE. An early ripening Japanese plum of good quality. Medium to large; purplish red; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse grained, juicy, of good quality; half cling with a small stone. Fine for canning. Tree healthy, hardy, and very prolific. Early August.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. Quite large and showy, frequently two inches in diameter; dark purple, of the Damson type. The flesh is sweet and firm. Good shipper. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. The best of the Damson strains. Oblong in form; dark purple; flesh juicy and rich; a favorite for preserving. Tree vigorous and exceedingly productive. October.

YELLOW EGG. A beautiful yellow, egg-shaped plum of the largest size; flesh yellow, somewhat coarse, and clings to the stone. Excellent for canning and cooking. Always brings a good price on the market. Tree a prolific bearer and a good grower. Late August.

Orange Quince.

QUINCES

The quince is always in demand, although its commercial value has changed but little for many years. Quinces are largely used in cooking, canning and preserving, as they have a delicious flavor. It is a reliable crop, requiring but little cultivation, although under careful cultivation the increased size and quality of the crop will repay you for your trouble. The trees thrive in almost any kind of soil, but prefer a heavy, moist, clay loam.

PRICE FIRST CLASS QUINCE TREES.

Quince, first class, 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each, $2.50 per 10, $22.50 per 100.

Quince, first class, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each, $3.50 per 10, $30.50 per 100.

CHAMPION QUINCE. A strong, rugged, exceedingly productive tree, which begins to bear when two years old. The fruit is large, oval a rich yellow color, and of excellent quality. It ripens late and keeps well until January.

APPLE or ORANGE. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks quite tender, and has an excellent flavor. Valuable for preserving and market. An abundant bearer. One of the finest late varieties.

WINDBREAKS

A windbreak aids the fruit grower in various ways. It prevents the severe sweep of the wind from breaking the trees and creating sudden atmospheric changes; it conserves and balances the atmospheric moisture; it lessens the amount of fruit blown off; it enables the trees to grow more erect; furnishes a home for birds and beautifies the landscape.

From a general view of the subject, it appears that a dense bank of evergreens backed by deciduous trees—to keep the evergreens from becoming ragged—makes windbreaks most to be desired.

A few grape vines might be planted and allowed to run over the trees because they furnish a goodly amount of fruit for home use and for the birds.

The following trees are all desirable for this purpose:

Fifty Trees for $1.25.

Windbreaks for around buildings and orchards made up of trees that do not make harbors for insects and are free from disease. These fifty-five trees are "just the thing"; carefully selected to plant around an orchard or building for a windbreak.

7 **Norway Spruce**	12-15 inches
5 **Pine**	12-15 inches
5 **American Arborvitae**	12-15 inches
5 **Linden**	2-3 feet
5 **Black Walnut**	2-3 feet
5 **Black Locust**	2-3 feet
3 **Cypress**	12-18 inches
5 **Larch**	2-3 feet
5 **New American Mulberry**	4 feet
5 **American Chestnut**	2-3 feet
5 **Maple**	2-3 feet

NUT TREES

Nuts are always in demand and sell at good prices. Look up the returns from any well-established nut-bearing orchard in the United States and you will see how profitable and successful this industry is. Nuts pay better than farm crops, at the same time the trees grow into valuable timber.

The value of nuts as a food is being realized more each year and physicians are continually recommending them.

Every farm contains many places where nut trees may be profitable planted.

American Chestnut.

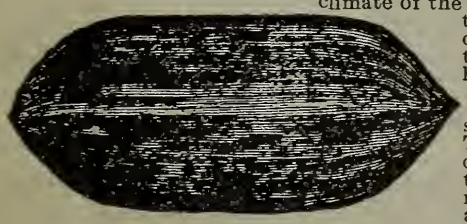
AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. The timber is durable and possess a fine grain for oil finish. They are a remarkable race of trees, bearing very young, and yielding large crops of nuts of extraordinary size. The nuts are sweet, delicately flavored, and are a valuable item of commerce. Three to four feet, 30 cents; $25 per one hundred.

BLACK WALNUT. This is one of the largest, grandest and most massive trees of our native forests. It is a favorite of the landscape gardener. We recommend it for public streets and avenues, because of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The timber of this tree is also considered very valuable. The nuts are large, round, covered with a thick husk; the kernel possesses a very fine flavor, considered by some to be better than any other walnut. Two to three feet, 10 cents each, or $5 per one hundred. Three to four feet, 25 cents each.

WHITE WALNUT or BUTTERNUT. This tree is chiefly esteemed for its abundant crops of fruit, which abounds in oil, and is sweet and rich. The form of the nut is oblong, oval, and narrowed to a point at the extremity. The husk is covered with a sticky gum, and the surface of the nut is much rougher than any other of the walnuts. The tree is considered valuable as a park tree. Three to four feet, 25 cents each; $20 per one hundred.

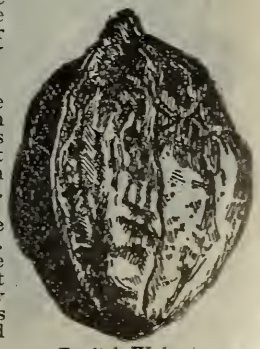
ENGLISH WALNUTS. A fine ornamental tree that grows well in the climate of the Middle States and bears freely. Large profits are realized from the orchards of California and the South, and great quantities of the nuts are imported. The nut has a very thin shell, about the size of the black walnut, and contains a large kernel which has a very delicate flavor. Two to three feet at 25 cents each.

JAPAN WALNUT. The tree is very handsome; its large spreading top makes an ornamental tree as well as a useful one. The trees are hardy, having stood a temperature of twenty-one degrees below zero without injury, and commence to bear at three years of age. The nuts are larger than the common hickory nut, and are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty. The shells are moderately thick, but the kernels are very sweet. Should be extensively planted. Three to four feet at 25 cents each.



Pecan.

Filbert.



English Walnut.

Japan Walnuts.

PECANS. Pecan growing is becoming a favorite industry in the Southern and Middle States, yielding large profits. The trees are long-lived, quite hardy and productive. A species of the hickory, which may well rank first among our native nuts. The nuts are large, thin-shelled, full kernels, and of rich flavor. Two to three feet at 30 cents each.

ENGLISH FILBERTS (Hazelnuts). Grow wild through the United States. The nuts are of medium size, nearly round, rich flavor, and of superior quality. The cultivation of these nuts is very profitable. Two to three feet at 10 cents each.

PRICES ON SMALL NUT TREES

We are offering again this year a collection of nut-bearing trees.

American Chestnut, first class, 2-3 feet ..... 10 for 90 cents
English Filberts, first class, 2-3 feet ..... 10 for $1.00
English Walnuts, first class, 1-2 feet ..... 5 for $1.00
Black Walnuts, first class, 1-2 ½ ft., ... 10 for 30 cents; 100 for $3.00
Japan Walnuts, first class, 2-3 feet ..... 10 for $1.50
White Walnut, 2-3 feet ..... 5 for 60 cents
Pecans, 2-3 feet ..... 4 for $1.00

MULBERRIES

The beautiful heavy foliage and compact growth often cause the mulberry to be classed as an ornamental tree. These trees are very hardy and long-lived. One specimen, of which we know, is more than 300 years years old. They are frequently planted for windbreaks and hedges throughout the Western States, and are also considered valuable as postwood. Their fruit is excellent for bird food.

Downing Everbearing Mulberry, first class, 3 to 5 feet..... 50 cents each
Russian Mulberry, first class, 4 to 6 feet..... 20 cents each
Russian Mulberry, first class, 2 to 3 feet..... 10 for 25 cents; $2.00 per 100
New American Mulberry, first class, 4 to 5 feet..... 35 cents each

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING. Bears large, black, rich fruit that has a subacid flavor. It has a very long bearing season, bearing from six weeks to three months. The trees are extensively planted because of their hardiness and great productiveness.

NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY. Equal to the Downing in all respects, and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower and very productive. The best variety for fruit. The berries are very large and black. Ripens from June to the middle of September.

RUSSIAN. Very hardy, a rapid grower, and abundant bearer. Largely planted for hedge and windbreaks, also valuable as a postwood. The fruit is small and of little value, except as food for birds. Often planted around orchards for birds to feed upon.

New American Mulberry.

GRAPES

Worden.

One of the most satisfactory crops that can be grown is the grape, because you can depend upon a good crop every year. Grape vines will grow almost everywhere, but to produce the finest specimens they should be carefully cultivated and pruned. A south or southwestern exposure will, as a rule, give the best results. The soil should be dry; and, if not so naturally, should be well drained.

An annual top dressing of well-rotted manure should be applied every year, alternated every few years by a dressing of slacked lime.

Grapes can be easily trained over fences, buildings, arbors, summer houses, pergolas, etc., and in this way are ornamental as well as useful. The enemies of the grapevine and fruit are very few and can be easily kept in check.

The list of varieties we are offering are selected from the best tested varieties that are especially adapted to all conditions.

Grapes, two-year-old, first class plants, Each 15 cents; 10 for $1.00; $7.00 per 100
Grapes, one-year-old, first class plants ..... Each 10 cents; $5.00 per 100
Strong and well-rooted plants.

AGAWAM. Large berries, compact, dark red, or maroon. Ripens early, and is attractive.

BRIGHTON. Early red grape, very desirable, berries medium to large, medium-sized bunches, good flavor and quality.

CATAWBA. Medium large, red berry of good quality. Late.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. One of the strongest growers and a most hardy variety. Quality is good and is a long keeper. Only one-year-old vines to offer.

CONCORD (Black). Very early. Most popular grape in America. Good shipper; sweet and juicy. Vine hardy, healthy and productive.

CHAMPION (Black). Medium to large clusters; berries medium size, sweet, with thin skin. Vine a very vigorous grower.

DELAWARE. This is an American grape. There is no variety more richly or more delicately flavored, or with a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware. Outside of the Concord, this is the most popular grape. Of a beautiful pink color.

MOORE'S EARLY. Very popular; hardy; good grower and healthy. Early variety.

NIAGARA. Bunch and berries rather greenish white, but when fully ripe they are yellow. Skin tough with quality much like the Concord. This is the leading white variety for home and market use.

POCKLINGTON. Berries golden yellow, sweet and juicy. Vine hardy; good producer and good shipper. Ranks next to the Concord.

REGAL. Very hardy and good growing vine. Exceedingly productive and ripens a heavy load of fruit well without injury to the vine. Clusters good size and compact. Berries large, juicy, dark red, with thin, tough skin. Fine for either home or market.

SALEM. A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, dark copper color, sweet, thin skin. September 1st.

VERGENNES. Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber; rich and delicious. An excellent late keeper.

WOODRUFF RED. Very profitable grape grown with the Delaware. Good shipper and keeper. Very vigorous grower and good producer.

WORDEN. A seedling of the Concord. Large bunches which ripen ten days earlier than the Concord. Deserves a good place on the market.

WYOMING. Vine very hardy, healthy, and robust. Berries beautiful light red and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, sweet, and juicy. Best red early market variety.

Niagara.

STRAWBERRIES

The first point to be considered in the cultivation of strawberries is to be sure that the ground is well drained, as it is an utter impossibility to make strawberries do even fairly well with the roots in land that is soaked with water. Under drainage is not always necessary, but GOOD surface drainage is, and no land should be set with plants until it is thoroughly drained.

Next comes the preparation of the soil. Spring setting is to be preferred. As soon as the ground is fit to be worked, put on about twenty fair-sized wagon loads of manure to the acre and plow it in; then top dress with as much more well-rotted manure and harrow it in. The land must be very fine and mellow.

When the plants are received, great care must be taken not to expose the roots. During some of the hot, sunny days of Spring, even ten minutes' exposure to the sun will damage the plants so much, that one should hardly dare run the risk of setting them out.

The rows may be four feet apart and the plants 18 to 24 inches in the rows. The roots of the plant should be spread out into a "fan" shape with one hand, while the other hand is digging the hole. Make the hole sufficiently large so that the fan-shaped roots of the plant will fall perpendicularly into the earth; then bring the earth back around the plant. If the ground is at all dry, pour about a half-pint of water into it, and after the water has soaked through, fill in the rest of the dirt, pressing it down firmly around the plant.

The crown of the plant should be just a little lower than the surrounding earth. Care must be taken not to get any dirt in the crown of the plant, for dirt in the crown would damage the plant. It is true that experienced men can do all of this very quickly, but it must be remembered that the success of a berry crop depends almost entirely upon the way in which the work is done.

In selecting the berry plants, one must bear in mind that but a few varieties bear, when planted alone. In some varieties the flowers are self-fertile or perfect, or in other words, have both stamens and pistils, while others have only the pistils, and must, therefore, be planted near pollen bearing plants to be pollinated.

When planting berry plants, choose varieties that bear at the same time. Every third row should be of a pollen bearing variety.

By some it is thought best not to allow the plants to bear fruit the first season.

Keep the beds well cultivated. After the ground has frozen

in the late Fall, cover the berry plants with straw that is free from grass and weed seeds. This will protect the plants from the sudden changes during the Spring, when the ground is freezing and thawing, and also prevents the plants from being raised out of the ground.

By all means, plant at least one small strawberry patch. The prices we quote are especially reasonable for the qualities offered.

THE QUESTION OF SEX IN STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

The female plant is a pistillate and usually spoken of as imperfect, because it is necessary to plant other varieties of strawberries that are perfect or fo opposite sex in rows adjoining them. The biscxual, or perfect flower, is marked B, and will produce fruit if planted alone. You should always plant not less than two rows of the pistillated or imperfect bloom, with one row of the perfect bloom. Plants that have imperfect bloom are marked "P."

Any of the kinds offered at the following price: 25 plants for 35c; 100 for 75c, postage paid; 1,000 for $4.50, by express.

AROMA (Perfect). Late. One of the finest for long distance shipping. Berries large and bright red to center. Of conical shape, with prominent yellow seeds, they present a most attractive appearance when displayed on market. Its quality makes it the leading late sort with many growers.

CRESCENT (Imp). Medium early. One of the most popular sorts, as it gives excellent results with little care and cultivation. The berries are of medium size, closely grained and solidly fleshy. They are very juicy and possess a fine, rather tart flavor. Splendid for canning, and a good market sort.

BRANDYWINE (B-Male). A well-known variety which has proven very successful wherever planted. Produces immense quantities of large, deep red berries of very fine and delightful flavor. The bright yellow seed makes a fine color contract with the beautiful red fruit. This is one variety that has been a favorite in most all the states east of the Rocky Mountains and proven good on the Pacific Coast. The foliage of this variety is very large, fruit stems strong and erect, holding the big berries up from the ground. We can freely recommend this as being one of the best berries.

BUBACH (P-Female). This variety has never failed to win a reputation wherever planted. It is famous for its large berries, mammoth crops, beautiful color, and is a leader among the money makers. It is an old, well-tested variety and has never failed wherever tried out.

ENHANCE (B-Male). A very good bearer for the market. The plant is a healthy and vigorous grower, reliable, productive and of good quality.

FENDALL (P-Female). A comparatively new variety, a seedling from the Wm. Belt, originated in 1905 by Charles E. Fendall. It is noted for the strong growing plants, extra large berries, fine flavor, and productiveness. It has a record of better than 16,000 quarts per acre.

GANDY (B-Male). Another old favorite. Its popularity instead of decreasing is steadily increasing. Fruit is dark red, smooth skin, with dark red seed. A very late berry and does best in heavy clay soil. Considered one of the best shippers ever known and has done well wherever tried. It is a variety that will hold up well either before or after picked. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap as a fertilizer.

GLEN MARY (Perfect). Mid-season. Unexcelled as a long-distance shipper and one of the best for our state, as it resists dry weather admirably. A heavy bearer of large, delicious fruits.

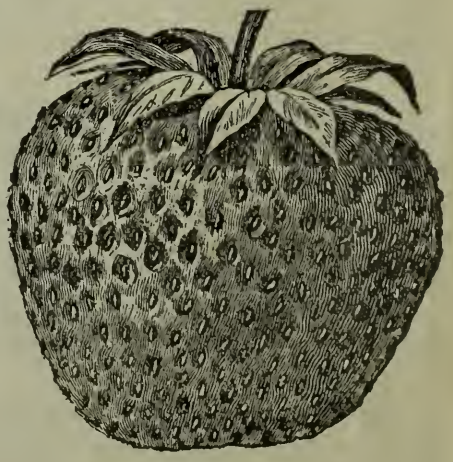
HAVERLAND (B-Male). This has proven to be one of the most popular varieties of strawberries. On account of its appearance, hardiness, most wonderful productiveness, good shipping qualities and its excellent flavor, it has been growing into popularity. Should be planted with the Senator Dunlap.

KLONDIKE (Per). Medium. Although its blossoms are perfect, it has no great pollenizing power and should be planted near other sorts of about the same season. The plants make a remarkable growth, forming dense mats of foliage, with many crowns. The berries are produced in great abundance, are of beautiful uniform shape, and rich, dark red color. The flavor is mild and delicious.

NICK OHMER (Per). Medium to late. A most popular sort, with berries of beautiful carmine color. They are large, very firm and of unusually delicious flavor. Long fruit stems make picking of this variety very easy. A fine shipper and suitable for fancy trade. A leading variety with many large growers.

SENATOR DUNLAP (B-Male). The demand for this variety has been steadily increased, as it has an unusually long fruiting season. It bears immense quantities of large, fine-flavored, handsome fruit of rich, dark red berries, which have a glossy finish and are of uniform size and shape. The demand among fruit growers for this variety shows it is coming to the front as one of the best.

UNCLE JIM (B-Male). Strong grower, very large fruit, of rich color, one of the best berries for canning, good market variety and a good shipper. Big producer. You will never regret having some of these in your strawberry patch.



Uncle Jim.

SPRAY MATERIAL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

We are offering a line of one of the best brands of Spray Material that is now on the market. If you have bought much spray material in your time, you will realize that these prices are very reasonable. We are interested in getting our customers to do more spraying. All spray material will be sent out under the name of the manufacturer of the goods, with their stamp and address on the package, and shipped from Tippecanoe City, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, or from the manufacturer near Chicago. Remember, we are offering this by the gallon in barrel lots, whatever the barrel may contain, which will vary from 48 to 52 gallons. Each barrel is marked with the with the number of gallons it contains. We will fill your order with the number of gallons nearest to the amount you order, and refund any money sent in excess to this amount.

PRICES

Lime and Suplhur, bbl. lots, about 50 gal. actual measurement ..... **17c per gallon**
Lime and Sulphur, half bbl. lots, about 25 gal. **19c per gallon**
Lime and Sulphur, 5 gallon cans ..... **35c per gallon**
Lime and Sulphur, 1 gallon cans ..... **40 cents**

ARSENATE OF LEAD

Arsenate of Lead, 600 lb. barrel ..... **7½ cents per lb.**
Arsenate of Lead, 300 lb. barrel ..... **8 cents per lb.**
Arsenate of Lead, 100 lb. kegs ..... **8½ cents per lb.**
Arsenate of Lead, 50 lb. kegs ..... **9¼ cents per lb.**
Arsenate of Lead, 20 lb. kegs ..... **10¼ cents per lb.**
Arsenate of Lead, 10 lb. kegs ..... **11¼ cents per lb.**
Arsenate of Lead, 5 lb. jars ..... **13 cents per lb.**
Arsenate of Lead, 2 lb. jars ..... **20 cents per lb.**
Arsenate of Lead, 1 lb. jar ..... **25 cents**

The above prices include packages delivered f. o. b. cars, at Tippecanoe City, Ohio, or any of the points mentioned above.

RASPBERRIES

The many great improvements in the hardy varieties of Raspberries makes the cultivation of this fruit comparatively easy. Raspberries will do well in any good soil, but they will thrive best in deep, moist (but not over-wet) soil. The lighter loams are preferable for the red Raspberries, and the heavier loams for the blacks.

Pinch back the black caps early—when the young canes are about 3 feet high—to keep the bushes snug and compact. Mulching will prove beneficial to both varieties, both in winter and summer.

You will find that you will get more fruit, better quality, with less work if you plant half the amount of good plants—than you can get from twice the amount of questionable plants. Once a stand gets started you will be amazed at little attention its cultivation requires.

We offer only the best, thoroughly tested grades and varieties—propagated from tips—*not* from suckers.

VARIETIES OF RASPBERRY PLANTS WHICH GROW FROM TIPS

CARDINAL. Fine quality, dark red, or almost purple berry; lasts a long season, very fine for family use. One of the most vigorous growers and the hardiest of all raspberries. In fact, it is considered one of the best of all purple berries. The best proof for this is that most of the berry growers, after once getting the Cardinal, discard most all other purple varieties.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $1.80; 1,000 plants for $16.00.

COLUMBIAN. Red berry, very productive, large berries, good quality. Plant not a vigorous grower, but perfectly hardy.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $2.00; 1,000 plants for $16.00.

CUMBERLAND. Black cap, largest fruit of all black raspberries; firm, a good shipper, and one of the most profitable as a market berry. It is one of our choice of the black caps.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $2.00; 1,000 plants for $14.00.

CONRATH. Very hardy, vigorous and strong grower, early variety, but holds up in size to the end of the season. Black cap.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $2.00; 1,000 plants for $15.00.

GREGG. Known for many years and has proven the leader in the black caps for market. It is held up well to the standard, and is known by more people than other raspberries on the market. In many places the name itself sells the berry. The berries are large, showy, and black, firm, and ship well. The plants are hardy and vigorous growers. Mid-season in ripening.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $2.00; 1,000 plants for $15.00.

HAYMAKER. Very large, firm berry, good shipper, and one of the best for home use. A lighter red than the Cardinal, very hardy plants, and not so strong a grower, but a good crop may be depended on each year.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $2.00; 1,000 plants for $16.00.

KANSAS. Berries black, good size, good quality, and firm. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, will stand extremes of drought and cold weather, and still bear large crops. A variety that will grow with less care than any other variety we are offering of the tip raspberry kinds. The fruit has such a handsome appearance that it always brings a high price on market.

25 Plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for $1.50; 1,000 plants for $14.00.

VARIETIES OF RASPBERRY PLANTS WHICH SPROUT FROM THE ROOTS, OR (ARE CALLED) SUCKER PLANTS

CUTHBERT. Considered the queen of the market, bringing the highest price of any of the red raspberries. Large dark crimson berry, firm, sweet, rich, and high flavored, and as beatiful as a strawberry. This is one of the hardiest of all red raspberries, and endures the extreme northern climates, also endures the southern summers with equal vigor of productiveness.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $2.00; 1,000 plants for $12.00.

MILLER'S RED. A very healthy grower, excellent shipper, good quality, bright red, and fruit lasts through the entire raspberry season. We have picked fruit from these plants as late as the latter part of August.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $1.50; 1,000 plants for $10.00.

KING. Very early, red, always commanding a high price; productiveness good, quality of fruit good, and hardy. You will et into the market with the King Raspberry earlier than any other berry.

25 Plants for 75 cents; 100 plants for $1.50; 1,000 plants for $12.00.

BLACKBERRIES

The Blackberry thrives well in most any soil, but, to reach perfection demands a strong loam tending towards clay, rather than sand.

Kansas Raspberry.

In many parts of the country, winter protection is absolutely essential, and, often adds greatly to the yield where not considered a necessity. The blackberry, as a rule, out yields all other members of this family, and is usually one of the most profitable to grow when properly managed,—providing the climatic conditions are favorable.

As a rule, planting is best done in the Spring. If, however, the plants are set in the Fall, each plant should be covered with mulch of earth or strawy manure, which should be removed in the Spring.

The pruning of the blackberry is not a difficult task, yet its success depends upon the proper performance. The old canes should be removed yearly, preferably in the Summer right after they have borne their crop of fruit.

Cultivation should be frequent but shallow; deep cultivation disturbs the roots and induces increased suckerings.

Pinch back the canes when three or four feet high, and it is best not to allow more than three canes to the hill. Plant about four feet apart in rows about seven and one-half feet apart. It will take about 1,450 plants to the acre when planting this way.

The varieties we are offering are well-tested kinds, and will succeed most any place that is reasonable for any blackberry to grow.

AGAWAM. Fruit medium size, jet black, sweet and tender to the core; a valuable variety for home use, being sweet as soon as black, very hardy, healthy, and productive. $2.25 per 100.

BLOWER. Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, of the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size, jet black color, good shipping properties, best quality, and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort. 10 cents each; 15 for 75 cents; 100 for $4.00.

EARLY HARVEST. The best early blackberry in cultivation. Fruit firm and of good quality, excellent shipper, good market variety. Needs some protection in winter. 10 Plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for $2.25; 1,000 plants for $17.00.

ERIE. Fruit very large, excellent quality. No other berry rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, $2.25.

ELDORADO. This is comparatively a new variety, and has proven itself to be the best of all blackberries under cultivation. The best proof for this is the berry growers. After once fruiting the Eldorado, they discard almost all the other varieties they have. It is very hardy, claiming to have no equal in its hardiness. Fruit is very large, jet black, good shipper, good quality, and a great producer. We personally recommend this variety above any other variety that is offered. 10 plants, 65 cents; 100 plants, $2.50; 1,000 plants, $17.50.

Haymaker Raspberry.

MERSEREAU. Strong grower, upright, productive, stout, stocky canes. Very hardy. Yields enormous crops of brilliant black berries that retain their color under all conditions. Extra good quality. 10 plants, 65 cents; 100 plants, $2.50; 1,000 plants, $17.50.

SNYDER. Very hardy, great producer, medium size, and one of the best known varieties of the black berries, succeeding wherever planted. Over-production is its greatest fault. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, $2.25; 1,000 plants, $17.00.

TAYLOR BLACKBERRY. Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder, canes of vigorous growth, iron-clad hardiness, and wonderfully prolific. Ripens late. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, $2.50; 1,000 plants, $16.50.

WARD. Undoubtedly a seedling of the Kittatinny, which it resembles, having all of its good qualities and none of its defects. A healthy, strong grower with sturdy canes, producing fine large fruit, black throughout, without core, and of excellent quality. Very hardy and prolific. 10 plants, 50 cents; 100 plants, $2.50; 1,000 plants, $17.50.

WILSON'S EARLY. Very large, fine flavor, sweet and juicy, and a vigorous grower. Not as large a producer as some of the other varieties, but quality and flavor are in its favor 10 plants for 50 cents; 100 plants for $2.25; 1,000 plants for $16.50.

See back cover for our offer. A book that you cannot afford to be without. Sent free with an order or on receipt of 10 cents. Endorsed by experimental stations, superintendents, principals and teachers of schools, government officials. In fact by all who have read it.

GARDEN FRUIT COLLECTION

240 GOOD BIG PLANTS, $3.10.

All good varieties of the following kinds:

4 Red Currants.	50 Haverland Strawberry.
2 Houghton Gooseberry.	50 Senator Dunlap Strawberry.
2 Downing Gooseberry.	2 Concord Grape.
24 Snyder Blackberry.	2 Worden Grape.
24 Eldorado Blackberry.	2 Niagara Grape.
24 Cumberland Raspberry.	24 Asparagus.
24 Gregg Raspberry.	6 Pie Plant.

One-half of the above collection for $1.90.

Eldorado Blackberry.

Mersereau

DEWBERRIES

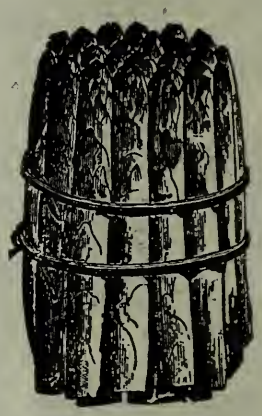
The dewberry is a trailing or vine form of the blackberry. May be trained to run over stone piles, over rough embankments, or rocky hillsides, and sometimes produces a very large crop of fruit annually over land where you cannot get other crops to grow. The fruit is very large, fine quality and always at a premium with the commission men or the open market. Where they are planted so they can be cultivated, they should be plowed, and in the winter a coarse litter of mulch thrown over them. The vines will grow up through this and keep the fruit from the ground. We are only offering one variety, which is considered the best of all dewberries now in cultivation.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. Fruit of high quality and very large, often from one to two inches long and one inch in diameter; Perfectly hardy and a great bearer. 10 plants for 50 cents. 100 plants for $2.00; 1,000 plants for $16.00.

ASPARAGUS

It is not necessary to tell the good qualities of the asparagus, as it is known to everybody. It is the most healthful and delicious vegetable grown. It is very easily grown and no plant will produce as the asparagus does with as little outlay. May be either planted in Fall or Spring. Dig up your ground deep, put plenty of well-rotted manure thoroughly mixed in the soil, throw out a bed about four to five inches deep, lay the plants in by spreading the roots out well and scatter the dirt over the plants about four inches, or the depth of the ground thrown out, the dirt well around the plants by patting it down well with spade or shovel, then top dress the ground with about three inches of well-rotted manure, and scatter salt enough over the top of this to make the ground white enough to track a rabbit. The second year after planting you will be able to harvest enough asparagus for a good-sized family from a bed of about 200 plants. You can plant about 200 plants in a bed three feet wide and fifteen feet long. You should keep the crown of the asparagus cut regularly so it will not get too large and woody. A good asparagus root properly planted will produce from three and one-half to seven pounds of asparagus and when planted in small beds, where it can be well mulched and cared for, will even do much better than this. It is necessary to start with good roots. It depends much more on the care taken of the plants and the plant food given them than it does the variety planted. Salt should be put on at the end of every season, in the spring of the year.

Two-year-old roots, 100 for 75 cents; 1,000 for $5.00.



Asparagus.

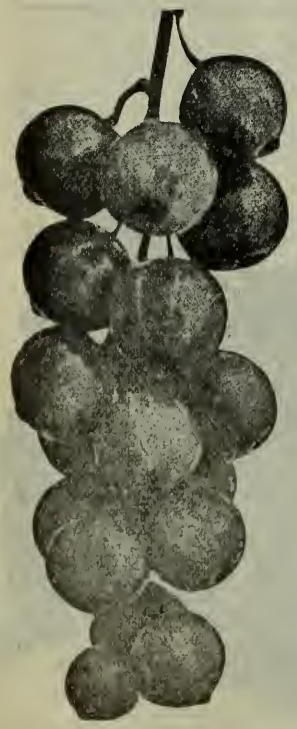
WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

BARR'S MAMMOTH. A very good variety with large, even-sized roots.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. Really colossal. Deep green shoots from one to two inches in diameter are sent up thickly from the crowns.

COLUMBIAN, MAMMOTH WHITE. Produces numbers of great thick white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.

PALMETTO. In large markets this asparagus brings the highest prices on account of the size and beautiful appearance of its stocks. Some years it is on the market several days before the other varieties.



Cherry Currant.

CURRANTS

Experience teaches that a cool, moist soil is best adapted to the growth of currants. Strong, moist loams, with a considerable mixture of clay, are preferable. Even well drained stiff clay will give good results.

The pruning is simple, but very important. The younger the wood, the finer the fruit. It is absolutely necessary, however, that a fair supply of the old wood be left in order to insure productiveness. No wood over three years old should be allowed to remain. Plants should be set in rows six feet wide and about three feet apart in the row. 2,500 can be planted to the acre.

Large two-year-old, first clasa plants.....10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; $6.00 per 100
Strong one-year-old, first class plants..... 8 cents each; 70 cents for 10; $5.00 per 100

CHERRY. Bush a strong grower, very large fruit, bright red berry, thin skin, fine flavor, large producer and very hardy.

CHAMPION (Black). One of the best black currants, vigorous grower, fruit above the medium size, mild flavor, most desirable variety of the black currants.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. The leading market currant. One of the best-known varieties and universally used by the large fruit growers. Long stems, fine flavor and very productive. Fruit easy to pick, good shipper, and plants are very hardy.

LONDON MARKET. Bush vigorous and upright, one of the best for northern climates, at the same time a leader in the Southern states. Beautiful dark red berries, medium-sized, and large bunches. A favorite for home market and will stand long shipments.

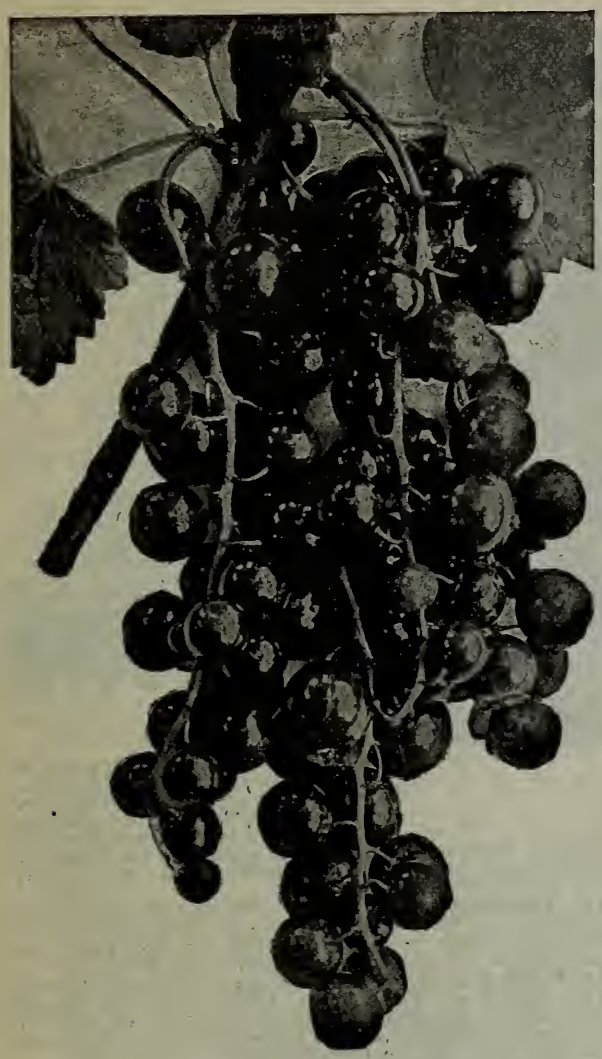
RED DUTCH. An old, well-known standard variety of high quality, very productive, hardy plants, and seldom fails in crops.

RED CROSS. A strong growing variety, clusters long, medium to large berries, bright red, fine quality, and a very productive variety.

VERSAILLES. Bush makes a very vigorous spreading growth, similar to the Cherry Currant in habit, growth, and character of fruit.

VICTORIA. Bush a very strong, upright grower; clusters of fruit, medium length, bright red, medium sized berries, very productive.

WHITE DUTCH. Bush an upright grower, very productive, clusters two to three inches long. The medium-sized berries are a little darker than the white grape.



Wilder Current.

WHITE GRAPE. One of the most vigorous growing varieties we have. Fruit excellent for table use, having a mild acid flavor. The golden-white berries are borne in large, handsome clusters.

WILDER. Upright and vigorous grower, bright red berry of excellent quality, ripens early and remains bright and firm very late. Largely planted by the best fruit growers. Personally, it is our first choice of all the kinds.

CURRANT COLLECTIONS

HEAVY ONE-YEAR-OLD CURRANTS. 10 heavy one-year-old currants for $1.00, postage paid. Your selection of any of the varieties named.

STRONG CURRANTS, TWO-YEAR-OLD. 10 Strong currants, two-year-old, $1.50, postage paid. Your selection of varieties.

VERY HEAVY CURRANT BUSHES. 10 very heavy currant bushes, 3 to 4 feet high, $2.50, postage or express paid. Your selection of the following kinds: Cherry, Red Cross, Wilder and White Grape.

These currants are large enough to bear fruit the first year.

RHUBARB

Root-cutting plants, 15 cents each; $1.00 per 10; $5.00 per 100.

LINNAEUS. Leaf-stocks long, large, tender, juicy, produced quite early.

Cellar-grown rhubarb with beautifully pink, tender stalks may be enjoyed in March by anyone who will devote a little time to it. For this crop the plants are grown from Spring until Fall in very rich soil so as to establish a number of crowns on each root. In the Fall a number of roots are packed together with rich soil in some cool, dark cellar. After the crop has been cut, the roots are replanted in the garden to regain their vigor for the next year's forcing.

GOOSEBERRIES

One of the hardiest of the bush fruits.

The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam, but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well fertilized once each year. The gooseberries bear most freely on two and three-year-old wood. Therefore, the aim would be to keep a continuous supply of vigorous shoots. Prune freely to encourage upright growth. We offer all first class plants.

DOWNING. One of the most favored of all gooseberries for family use, and a very good market berry. Medium-sized fruit; flesh soft and juicy. This variety is planted more extensively than any other kind by the fruit growers. 12 cents each; 6 for 70 cents; 100 for $9.00.

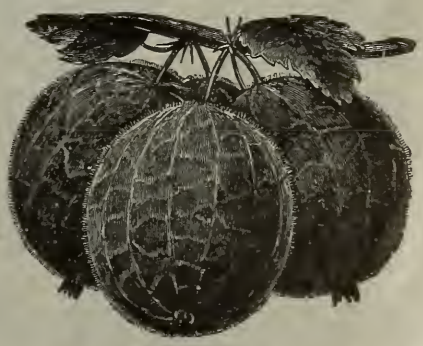
Downing Gooseberries.

HOUGHTON. Very productive, good and vigorous grower, an old and reliable variety, very hardy. 12 cents each; 6 for 70 cents; 100 for $8.25.

INDUSTRY. One of the best-known and most successful of the English varieties yet introduced. Berries very large, of excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Bush strong, upright grower, an immense cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

JOSSELYN. Of English type, very good grower, large-sized berries, very productive, affected somewhat with mildew through America. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

SMITH'S IMPROVED. Bush moderately vigorous and very productive; fruit large, pale yellow and thin skin; excellent quality for preserves or cooking. 12 cents each; 6 for 75 cents; 100 for $8.25.



Industry Gooseberry.

HARDY, ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES

A SUGGESTION OR TWO TO THE AMERICAN FARMER.

First, PLANT at least a dozen shade trees about your farm, to make shade for your cattle and chickens.

Second, BUY some timber trees, and set out a timber belt of your own on your farm. It pays — and pays "big."

No matter how fine the material or how beautiful the house, no home or public ground is complete without a certain amount of planting around it. The buildings should be the main idea and the surroundings all made to harmonize. Whatever the plan may be, it should be worked out so as to convey the idea of greater space.

Ornamental shade trees play an important part in the arrangement of all lawns and parks. They are often invaluable as windbreaks, supply shade and help retain the moisture—conditions that are essential to the growth to many of the choicest shrubs and perennials.

There are trees for any location or purpose desired. Some are noteworthy for their profusion of bloom; some for the unusual color of bark or leaves and some for the strength of their limbs.

Oak.

Some trees will endure smoke much better than others, making them valuable for city planting.

Trees that are carefully grown, well dug and otherwise properly handled grow very rapidly and produce practically perfect trees within a comparatively short time.

For many years, we have given especial attention to ornamental shade trees, and are confident of our ability to please the most critical buyer.

We have the largest variety of this class of stock to be found in this part of the state.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven, Chinese Sumac. Much used for street planting because they will grow in almost any soil and resist dust and smoke well. A large, handsome tree with elegant feathery foliage, and a very rapid grower. 6 to 9 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

ASH, AMERICAN WHITE. Fraxinus Americana. A tall, broad-headed tree, reaching a height of 120 feet. A handsome, hardy, quick-growing shade tree. Very valuable in all landscape work, for park shade or street planting. 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents.

ASH, European Mountain. Sorbus Aucuparia. An ornamental, round-headed shade tree, ideal for lawn and avenue planting. The handsome foliage usually turns orange-red in the Fall. The tree bears beautiful, bright scarlet berries. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents; 5 for $1.50.

BEECH, PURPLE or COPPER. Fagus Purpurea. A strong, vigorous tree with beautiful purple leaves. Should have one in every park, cemetery or lawn. Tree should be planted of the sizes of 3 to 4 feet. They are easy to transplant at this size, but are very hard to get to grow if transplanted when larger. 3 to 4 feet, $1.00 each; 10 for $9.00.

BIRCHES, BETULA. Birches not only form a very interesting class of trees, but they are also beautiful and ornamental. They are especially desirable for parks and other ornamental planting. The bark usually separates into thin papery leaves. The foliage is rarely attacked by insects. Their graceful habit, slender and often pendulous branches and their picturesque white trunks make them conspicuous marks on any landscape. We offer three varieties:

BIRCH EUROPEAN WHITE. Betula Alba. The latter usually grows to a height of 80 feet, and is a very valuable species. The varieties we offer are all hardy and are especially valuable for planting in the colder climates. Trees 6 to 8 feet, 35 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents each.

BIRCH, CHERRY, SWEET OR BLACK. Betula Lanta. A very handsome, round-headed tree with pendulous branches when older. Very attractive in Spring when covered with its long, staminate catkins. The trunk is of dark, reddish brown color, the young bark is aromatic and of agreeable flavor. Usually grows 60 to 70 feet in height. Trees 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

BIRCH, YELLOW. Betula Lutea. The bark is silvery-gray or light orange, on old trunks a reddish brown. The young bark is aromatic but somewhat bitter. This tree will sometimes reach the height of 100 feet. Trees 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

CATALPA BUNGII. Just the tree to be used for formal effects. Propagated on a stem of the Catalpa Speciosa. It makes a very unique, ornamental tree. It has a broad, domeshaped head at the top of a long, straight stem. When the tree attains its full growth, the top is from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter and not over three to four feet tall on the top of a strong stem from five to seven feet high. An exceptionally hardy variety. 5 to 7 feet high, two-year head, $1.00 each; 10 for $9.00.

CATALPA WESTERN. Catalpa Speciosa. A handsome tree with large, bright green foliage, especially ornamental in June when laden with beautiful white flowers in large, showy panicles. Desirable on account of its rapid growth and ability to thrive in a great variety of soils. Valuable for lawn and street planting. 6 to 8 feet, 30 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents. 10 to 12 feet, $1.00.

CRAB, BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING. Pyrus Angustifolia. The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. The tree rarely grows over 25 feet and blooms when quite young. At a distance the fragrant, delicate pink flowers look like dainty little roses. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cents.

CRAB, FLOWERING. Pyrus Floribunda. As small tree, often thorny, covered with beautiful rose-red flower about the time the leaves appear. The fruit is small red and borne on long, slender stalks. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 5 for $1.25.

CRAB PARKMANII. Pyrus Halliana. A dwarf or small tree growing from 6 to 15 feet high. Its beautiful flowers are rose-colored, half-double, and hang on slender, reddish pedicels. The fruit is small, brownish-red, and ripens quite late. In every way a beautiful tree. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 5 for $2.25.

CHERRY, EUROPEAN BIRD. Ceraasus Padus. A small tree which is covered with large white flowers borne on somewhat drooping, leafy racemes. The fruit is black with a rough stone. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents.

CHESTNUT, HORSE, RED FLOWERING. Aesculus Hippocastanum Rubrum. A very beautiful ornamental shade tree. In early Spring they are covered with large, red flowers, very showy and interesting. It bears large nuts which are not edible. The large leaves cast a very dense shade. 8 to 10 feet, $1.25.

CHESTNUT, HORSE. Aesculus Hippocastanum. Same as red flowering, except white flowering either single or double flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, $1.25.

COFFEE TREE, KENTUCKY. Gymnocladus Canadensis. Clean, stout and free from disease; in every way a desirable shade tree for city streets or lawn planting. The blunt, twigless branches make the tree especially interesting in winter. The tropical looking foliage does not come out until late, about the middle of May. 5 to 7 feet, 40 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

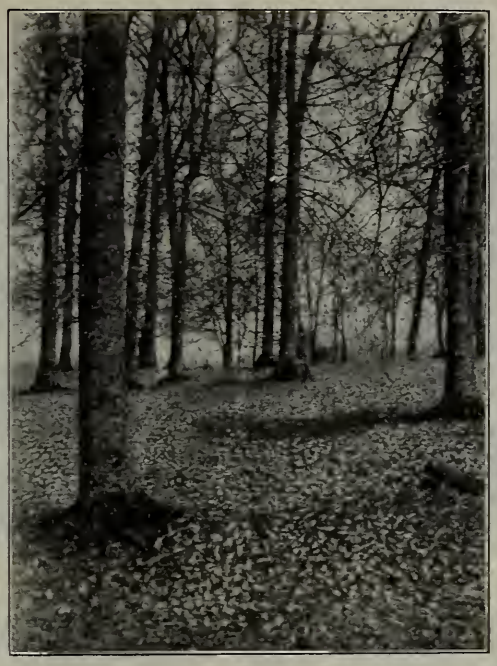
CYPRESS, DECIDUOUS. Taxodium Distichum. A tall, deciduous tree, becoming 150 feet high, bark light cinnamon brown, branches erect, forming a narrow, pyramidal head, becoming at maturity broad and rounded, with slightly pendulate branches. Leaves narrowly linear, acute, thin, light green. 1½ to 2 feet, 10 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 10 for $4.50.

DOGWOOD, WHITE. Cornus Florida. Handsome trees of medium size, flowering after red buds when most other trees are still bare. Great white flowers are three inches across, lasting in favorable weather for several weeks. The bright red bark on its young branches makes it cheery in winter. Blooms when small. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents; 10 for $3.50.

ELM, AMERICAN. Ulmus American. Very valuable for park planting, for avenues, and as a shade tree for lawns. One of the most majestic and graceful of our shade trees. Hardy, rapid grower, resists drought well and is long-lived. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; 10 to 12 feet, $1.00.

HAWTHORNE, ENGLISH. Crataegus Oxycantha. A small tree to fifteen feet in height with spreading branches and stout spines. The fruits are a bright scarlet. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents.

Hickory.



Beech.

Buckeye.

LINDEN, AMERICAN, or BASSWOOD. Tilia Americana. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree with large, broad leaves and fragrant flowers. The bloom furnishes the best of bee pasture. Should be extensively used as a lawn tree also very valuable for park and street planting. It thrives b st in moist, rich soil, but does well in any good soil. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN. Tilia Europea. Celebrated species of Berlin, which is also very adaptable to our climate. It makes a rapid growth, and is not very particular as to soil. Extensively used for ornamental purposes and also used for street and lawn planting. It developes into a beautiful tree, having large leaves and fragrant blossoms. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

MAGNOLIA ALEXANDRIA. One of the largest and the brightest of the pink flowering varieties. Hardy plants, well filled with bloom buds. $1.75 each, $15.00 per 1,000.

MAGNOLIA LENNEI. The best purple flowered variety producing rich purple or deep rose-colored flowers of fine form on a compact and symmetrical bush. Plants well filled with bloom buds that will bloom this year. Each $1.75; $15.00 per 100.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA. One of the hardiest, best and most satisfactory species, forming a large bushy tree 20 feet in height by 20 feet in diameter. A well-grown plant, in bloom from the topmost branch to the lowest limb, rosy pink in bud, pure white when in full bloom, forms a gigantic bouquet that cannot be surpassed for showiness. Plants 3 to 4½ feet, well filled with bloom buds. $1.75 each; 10 for $15.00.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA. M. Halleania. A dwarf shrubby species, with pure white flowers, delicately perfumed. The petals are long, narrow, and more numerous than on other varieties. It blooms earlier, grows slower, and is one of the best for small yards. Plants well filled with buds that will bloom this year. Each, $1.75; 10 for $15.00.

All these Magnolias are packed with ball of earth to roots.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE. Ginkgo Biloba. A tall, sparsely. branched, usually slender tree, attaining 60 to 80 feet in height. They are especially valuable for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects, and are growing in favor as a street tree because of its upright habit and freedom from insect injury. The leaves are fan-shaped. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; 8 to 10 feet, $1.00.

MAPLE ASH LEAF or BOX ELDER. Acer Negundo. A large spreading tree of rapid growth; very hardy and a good drought resister. Largely planted for windbreaks and timber. The leaves resembling those of the Ash. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

MAPLE, NORWAY. Acer Platanoids. A large, handsome tree with a compact rounded head of spreading branches, attaining a height of 100 feet. The broad, deep green leaves cast a dense, refreshing shade. One of the best and most beautiful trees for street, park, cemetery, or lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; 8 to 10 feet, $1.00; 12 for $10.00.

MAPLE, PURPLE LEAF. Acer Schwedleri. One of the most beautiful of the shade trees. In early spring the young leaves are bright red, changing to purplish green as they grow older. In autumn they are golden yellow: The tree has a round, compact head, and large leaves, which cast a dense shade. 6 to 8 feet, $1.00; 8 to 10 feet, $1.50.

MAPLE, SUGAR or ROCK. A Saccharum. Large trees to 120 feet with gray bark. Long-lived. Grows well, except in damp, soggy soils. An excellent street and shade tree of upright, dense growth. Leaves turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, $1.00.

MAPLE, EUROPEAN CORK BARK. Acer Campestra. A moderately low growing, handsome shade tree, seldom reaching fifty feet in height. The fact that the bark on the branches has a corky appearance makes it very attractive. The leaves are of dull green and are very dense. Very valuable for planting as undergrowth on dry ground.

MAPLE, SOFT or SILVER. Acer Saccharinum. This is one of the best known of all the Maples. It is an ornamental tree, with wide, slender spreading branches. Thrives almost anywhere, but grows very rapidly in moist, rich soil. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 10 feet $4.00.

JAPANESE MAPLE (Acer Polymorphum)

These are the most delicately beautiful of the small exotic trees. In some of the varieties the leaves are exquisitely cut, and bright colored only in the spring and fall, otherwise deep blood red or golded yellow all the season. There is not a dwarf tree in cultivation that can compare with the Japanese Maple for grace and beauty. They grow best in partially shaded and in rich, well-drained soil. They are not well enough known to be appreciated. Any of the following varieties:

MAPLE, JAPANESE (Golden Leaved). 1½ to 2 feet, $1.50 each; 10 for $15.00.

MAPLE, JAPANESE (Dissectum). Cut leaf variety. 1½ to 2 feet, $1.50; 10 for $15.00.

MAPLE, JAPANESE (Purple Leaved.) Holds its beautiful color throughout the season. 2 to 3 feet, $1.50 each; $15.00 for 10.

MAPLE, JAPANESE (Rubrum). Dark red leaves. 18 to 24 inches, $1.50 each; 10 for $15.00.

MAPLE, JAPANESE. Of above kinds. 3 to 4 feet, $3.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, $5.00 each.

We have a surplus of the above maples, or could not afford to offer them at these prices. They are all good stalky plants, and it will be very easy to get them to grow. One of the most satisfactory little trees that we have to offer.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN WILD. Eleagnus Angustifolia. Highly ornamental small tree, with handsome silver-green leaves. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but fragrant. The fruit is yellow, coated with silver scales. Valuable for planting in dry or cold places. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each.

OAK PIN. Quercus Palustris. A handsome tree, especially when young. Often used for avenues, grows rapidly, prefers a somewhat moist soil. The foliage turns bright red in the fall. The tree is fibrous-rooted and transplants well. 6 to 8 feet, $1.50 each.

OAK, ENGLISH. Quercus Robur, var. Pedunculata. A long-lived tree with stout spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped head. The leaves are dark green and somewhat smaller than those of our native species. A handsome tree for lawn or public grounds. 6 to 8 feet, $1.75.

OAK, SCARLET. Quercus Coccinea. A noble tree, attaining a height of 80 feet, with gradually spreading branches, which form a rather open head.. It grows and does well in dry situations. Especially beatuiful in the fall when the leaves turn a brilliant scarlet. 6 to 8 feet, $1.25.

Schwedlerii Maple. White Birch. American Elm.

PEA TREE, SIBERIAN. Caragana Aborescens. A very desirable tree for hedges, windbreaks, or ornamental planting. Of Russian origin, it is very hardy and a rapid grower. It has a beautiful foliage resembling the Locust, a fragrant yellow bloom, followed by seed pods. Extensively planted through the Northwest. 4 to 6 feet, 40 cents.

PERSIMMON. Diospyros Virginiana. This tree is much grown for its decorative features. An ornamental tree with a round-topped head and handsome shining foliage. This fruit is the well-known puckery persimmon of peculiar flavor, of a pale orange yellow, with a bright red cheek, when touched by the frost, which is necessary to bring it to full ripeness. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents; 10 for $4.50. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 10 for $5.00.

PLUM, Purple Leaved. Prunus Pissardi. A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small white flowers in spring, large showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. It is perfectly hardy wherever the commoı plum will stand, and is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. Populus Carolinensis. One of the surest, most rapid growing trees. It will grow and thrive where other trees appear weak and starved. The leaves are glossy and fresh looking. Very valuable for street planting and quick effects about new buildings. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents; 10 for $2.00; 8 to 10 feet, 40 cents; 10 for $3.00; 10 to 12 feet, 50 cents.

POPLAR, SILVER LEAF. Populus Nivea. Often called Silver Maple because its foliage resembles the Maple leaf. Known by the snow white under surface of the leaves. Its foliage makes it very effective wherever used, and especially effective in large plantings. 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Populus Italica. One of the characteristic trees of parts of Italy. With age this tall, narrow tree becomes most striking and picturesque. Beautiful landmarks. 6 to 8 feet, 35 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

POPLAR, TULIP. Liriodendron Tulipfera. A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light bluish-green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy-yellow and orange color, are very numerous. A distinguished tree for park, avenue, and lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet, 40 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

RED BUD, or JUDAS TREE. A handsome ornamental tree, growing to 20 or 30 feet high. It has a broad irregular head and perfect heart-shaped glossy leaves. Beautifully attractive in early spring when the leafless branches and twigs are covered with rosy pink blossoms. Very beautiful and attractive planted as single specimens or in groups. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents, 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents.

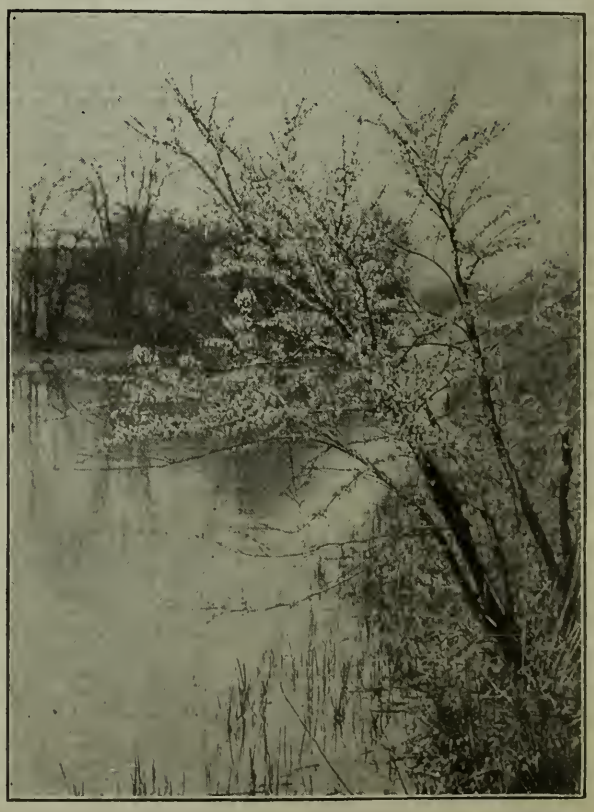
SWEET GUM. Liquidamber Styraciflua. One of the most valuable of the ornamental trees in the middle or northern States. Beautiful at every stage. Its habit adapts it to street and park planting under which conditions it succeds well. Insects and diseases never bother it, and it also withstands salt air. Under cultivation it reaches a height of from 30 to 40 feet. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

SYCAMORE, AMERICAN PLANE. Platanus Occidentalis. Similar to the Oriental Sycamore, but claimed to be little more affected by smoke at some places. Also leaves claimed to fall off a little earlier in the fall. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 10 for $5.00. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents; 10 for $7.00.

SYCAMORE, ORIENTAL PLANE. Platanus Orientalis. The Oriental Plane Tree, or Sycamore, is among our largest and tallest growing trees. Very hardy and practically free from diseases. Does well in moist places and excellent for street, park, or lawn planting; thrives well in smoky cities and near sea shores, making it a good tree for city planting. Smoke has but little effect on the leaves of the Sycamore. For winter effects, the Sycamore, with its white bark, makes a very pretty effect. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 10 for $7.00. 8 to 10 feet, $1.00 each, or 10 for $9.00.

WILLOW, GOLDEN. Salix Vitellina. Var. Auera. This is one of the most beautiful and ornamental willows. Becomes a very large and venerable appearing tree. The rather short trunk is often four feet in diameter. It is very popular on account of its light green leaves, and bright, clean, golden-yellow bark, which is particularly bright and attractive during the winter months. It makes a handsome specimen, possessing a very distinct personality. 3 to 4 feet, 15 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 25 cents.

WILLOW, ROSMARY. Salix Incana. A small, handsome, round-topped tree or shrub, with long, slender branches and long, narrow, green leaves. Quite hardy. Dwarf, 2 to 5 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents.



Red Bud.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.

WEEPING TREES

The weeping trees will prove very effective when rightly planted. The charm of these trees is not their stateliness and grandeur, but in the odd and fantastic shapes which they assume.

BIRCH, CUT LEAF WEEPING. Betula Alba var. Pendula Lacinata. Many attrattive characteristics combine to make this a tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in the fall. Its bare white trunk and branches make a beautiful winter picture. 5 to 6 feet, 65 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents; 10 for $7.00.

ELM, CAMPERDOWN. Ulmus Scabis var. Pendula. One of the most distinct and picturesque of the weeping trees. Hardy everywhere and not particular as to soil. Leaves are large, glossy and dark green. Its vigorous branches have a uniform habit. $1.25 each.

MAPLE, WEIR'S CUT LEAF. Acer Dasycarpum var. Wieri Lanciniatum. A very beautiful specimen tree with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents.

MULBERRY, TEA'S WEEPING. Morus Alba var. Tatarica Pendula. We recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest and most beautiful of the weeping trees with slender, willowy branches that sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green. Two-year heads, $1.00 each; 10 for $9.00.

WILLOW, KILMARNOCK WEEPING. Salix Caprea var. Pendula. An umbrella-shaped top, silver-gray leaves, making an attractive little tree for lawn or park. Fir-like catkins appear on the tree early in the spring, making a very beautiful sight. Perfectly hardy and easy to grow. Trees will stand about four to five feet high. Two-year heads, $1.00; 10 for $9.00.

WILLOW, NAPOLEON'S. Salix Babylonica. Similar to Thurlow's Weeping Willow, and growing to a height of 30 to 40 feet, except not quite so strong a grower. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 10 for $7.00.

WILLOW, THURLOW'S WEEPING. Salix Elegantissima. A strong and the most vigorous grower of all weeping willows. Used for planting in low places or on banks of streams, springs, lakes or ponds, making a very beautiful effect. Tree 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 10 for $7.00.

EVERGREENS

Cone-bearing evergreens should have a place on every lawn or park. The winter landscape would be very dreary, indeed, if there were no trees of this kind intermingled with the deciduous trees.

Evergreens are attractive all the year. In summer their various tints of foliage form a very desirable background for other planting. In the fall they again make a beautiful background for the brilliant colorings, but it is in the winter that they stand out in all their glory among the dreary, leafless branches of the deciduous trees. They serve to break the severe winds and furnish homes for the birds that remain during the winter.

The best soil for evergreens is a sandy loam of good texture. If the ground lacks this, it should be of good depth and well drained.

The best time to plant evergreens in the spring is in April after the frost is out of the ground and before tiny rootlets begin to grow. August and September are also good months for this work.

When buying evergreens it will always prove best to have them "balled" so the roots will be at no time exposed to the sun or wind.

We have a large variety of evergreens, each with some points in its favor. They have been transplanted, and will grow rapidly if properly cared for.

The most beautiful groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together, but one must know the habit of growth and be able to contrast the different foliage so that their real beauty will stand out. It has only been in recent years that we have begun to discover new uses for evergreens and these trees are no longer used only as screens, or classed as only fit for cemeteries.

They furnish a background for flowering shrubs, and the winter landscape is not complete without the various shades of evergreens.

For windbreaks, a single row of Pines or Spruces, eight feet apart; or, a double row ten feet each; the two rows breaking joints will, in the course of a few years, be a living wall.

We carry over a hundred varieties of evergreens, all tested and good.

ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN. Thuya Occidentalis. This is sometimes called "White Cedar," and thrives well anywhere. It has a very erect and pyramidal habit, having foliage of light green color. This is a very good tree for grouping, for tubs and vases, and for formal uses they are unsurpassed. They are very quick growers, and may be trimmed at any height desired. Fine for hedges. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 60 cents.

ARBORVITAE, PYRAMIDALIS. Thuya Occidentalis var. Pyramidalis. Forms a tall, slender column of densely-branched, dark green foliage. A very graceful tree having a number of uses. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cents each; 10 for $3.50. 3 to 4 feet, 60 cents each; 10 for $5.00.

ARBORVITAE, SIBERIAN. Thuya Occidentalis var Wareana. A pyramidal tree of a very desirable form with bright green foliage. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cents.

ARBORVITAE, SPAETHII. Thuya Occidentalis var Spaethii. This is a peculiar form of the common Arborvitae, with two kinds of foliage. The younger and lower branchlets have spreading leaves and the upper branchlets slender and sparingly ramified. As a novelty it cannot be excelled. 2 feet, 40 cents each; 10 for $3.50.

ARBORVITAE, PEABODY'S GOLDEN. Thuya Lutea. The well known Peabody's Golden Arborvitae is a very handsome variety, having a clean, yellow foliage. Very useful in mass planting. 12 to 18 inches, 35 cents.

Thuya. Pyramidalis Arborvitae.

ARBORVITAE, CHINESE GOLDEN. Thuya Orientalis var. Aurea. A dwarf variety of dense, compact habit, with intense golden foliage changing to bright green. For grouping, it is unsurpassed. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents.

AUSTRIAN PINE. Pinus Austrica. This species is very popular for grouping or as specimens. A very tall, massive tree, with heavily plumed spreading branches and rather stiff, dark-green needles. Most of these species make a vigorous growth when young and when older they are very picturesque. Should be planted when young from the nursery row. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents; 10 for $3.50.

DWARF MUGHO PINE. Pinus Montana var. Mughus. This pine is very variable in habit, with dark-brown branches, bright-green leaves, stout and acutish. The cones are ovate, a light-gray in color, surrounded by a blackish ring. The tree is broader than it is high, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush. Very effective for rocky places or evergreens. 12 to 18 inches, 40 cents each; 10 for $3.50.

European White Spruce.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Picea Excelsa. This Spruce is more commonly used than any of the others. Every year we have a very large demand for these trees to be planted for hedges, screens and backgrounds. It grows fast and is adapted to all soils. When trimmed, it makes a fine, compact hedge, which is impenetrable. This tree is extensively planted as an ornamental in the North and East. It is a handsome tree, with dark-green, dense foliage; but, like a great many evergreens, when it grows older it loses its beauty. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents.

PINE, SCOTCH. Pinus Sylvestrus. This grows to be a large tree 70 to 120 feet in height, with spreading, somewhat pendulous, branches, pyramidal when young, with broad and round top, often picturesque head in old age. Quite hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

FIR, BALSAM. Abies Balsamea. An ornamental evergreen that is very hardy. The fragrant leaves are dark green above and pale below. For ornamental park planting it excels. It is a very rapid grower when young, and does well in any good soil with plenty of drainage. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Tsuga Canadensis. This is one of the most graceful and handsome of evergreens. It is especially valuable for hedging, windbreaks and for specimen planting. It furnishes a lumber much used for the frames of buildings. This tree attains the height of from 70 to 100 feet 18 to 24 inches, 50 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents; 3 to 4 feet, $1.75.

JUNIPER, IRISH. Juniper var. Hibernica. The Junipers are a well-known tree much liked by all. Very narrow tree, branches upright and very deep green. Beautiful, neat and effective for small lawns to be used in groups or as specimens. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents each 10 for $3.50.

JUNIPER, SABINA; Jupicrus Sabina. This is a spreading evergreen shrub rarely ten feet in height. 18 to 24 inches, 40 cents.

JUNIPER PROSTRATE. Juniperus Sabina var. Prostrate. Produces a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces; also used for covering rocks and bare, sunny, exposed places where other plants will not thrive. 18 to 30 inches, 50 cents each.

JUNIPER GLAUCA. Juniperus Virginiana Glauca. A very vigorous growing form. Beautiful blue color and is cone-shaped. 18 to 24 inches, 75 cents; 2 to 3 feet, $1.00.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. Picea Excelsa var. Kosteriana. The best of all the blue spruces, perfectly hardy, and may be grown anywhere and everywhere, but they thrive the best in moderately moist, sandy loam. A very attractive tree on account of its silvery blue foliage, which is densely crowded on the branches. The Spruces are not only highly ornamental, but are very valuable forest trees. 2 to 3 feet, $2.50; 3 to 4 feet, $3.50; 4 to 5 feet, $6.50.

LARCH, AMERICAN. Larix Americana. Tree to sixty feet in height, with horizontal branches forming a narrow pyramidal head, sometimes broad and open on older trees; bark reddish brown; leaves light-bluish green; prefers a low, moist soil. 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents; 6 to 8 feet, 60 cents.

LARCH, EUROPEAN. Larix Decidua. This variety has an upright habit, and is one of the best lawn trees, making very attractive specimens for grouping or individual planting. In the spring it is among the first to be covered with its new growth of soft, feathery, light-green foliage. The flowers are purplish and the cones are small, with small scales. The Larch stands transplanting well, but this must be done early in the spring before the new growth begins. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 10 for $2.00; 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents; 10 for $4.50.

Koster's Blue Spruce.

PINE, WHITE. Pinus Strobus. A grand old favorite, which makes a beautiful and useful growth. The leaves are soft, bluish green, two to four inches long, and the cones on the stalks are often curved, having flat, hard scales. The top of the tree is broad and open, making it very picturesque. 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents; 10 for $3.00.

PINE, YELLOW. Pinus Ponderosa. One of the tallest and most important of the pines of the Western states. Hardy as far north as New York. The branches are stout, spreading, and often pendulous. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

RETINISPORA. var. Plumosa Aurea. Golden Japan Cypress. This is a very striking and useful evergreen in many ways, as it is one of a very few really golden evergreens. It makes a strong and effective contrast with the darker foliage of other evergreens. It is low branched, a very vigorous grower, and is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

RETINISPORA Pisifera. A very dense, pyramidal, round-headed bush or tree, with erect branches open and graceful; leaves light-green above and silvery beneath, usually coloring violet in winter. This is one of our best Retinisporas, as it is most ornamental and best known. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents.

RETINISPORA SQUARROSA. An extremely dense pyramidical or round-headed bush, sometimes a small tree, with light-bluish green foliage—almost silvery-white when young—usually coloring white in winter. One of the most ornamental, graceful, best known of these forms. 2 to 3 feet, $1.00.

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA. Californis Big Tree. This mostundoubtedly, one of the rarest specimens of trees. Growing, as it does, to a height of from 200 to 300 feet, with a trunk 20 to 30 feet in diameter, it is one of the most impressive and noble of all trees—frequently clear of limbs for 150 feet from the base. 2 to 3 feet, $1.00; 3 to 4 feet, $2.00.

SPRUCE COMPACT. Picea Compacta. A very ornamental evergreen, dense and compact. Light green foliage. 12 to 18 inches, 50 cents.

SPRUCE, ORIENTAL. Picea. Orientalis. An exceedingly graceful Spruce with dark, glossy foliage. It is of slow growth, therefore valuable for small gardens. It holds its lower limbs for many years. It may eventually attain the height of 120 feet. 18 to 24 inches, 60 cents.

WHITE SPRUCE. Picea Alba. A very ornamental tree, of pyramid habit. Similar to the Norway Spruce. This variety is one of the best we have for cold climates. It is very compact, upright, retaining its branches to the ground, and is distinguished by its grayish-blue color, also its quick growth. It matures quickly and lives to a good old age. These beautiful trees are attractive when planted in collections. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

The Broad Leaved Evergreens stand in a class by themselves. They require much more care in handling than the ordinary Evergreens.

We offer below the standard varieties for use in this section of the country.

COMMON BOXWOOD. Buxus Sempervirens. Evergreen shrub or small tree that may be trimmed to any shape and are fine for porches, window boxes, or tubs. The leaves are always fresh, glossy, and dark green, beautiful for specimen planting or formal gardens. They do exceptionally well in shaded places.

The ones offered below are all choice specimens, perfect in shape, and will please the most fastidious.

THE BUSH BOX, as the name indicates, is in the shape o small bushes and quite effective. 12-20 inches, 50 cents each; 2 to 2 ½ feet, $2.00 each.

GLOBE-SHAPE BOX. Trimmed to a perfect globe shape. 2 feet by 2 feet, $3.00.

PYRAMIDAL BOX. In the shape of a pyramid, beautiful and attractive. 2 to 3 feet, $1.50; 3 to 4 feet, $2.50.

BALL BOX. As the name indicates, it is trimmed to a perfect ball shape. See cut on page 29. Large size, $6.00 each; $10.00 a pair. Small size, $5.00 per pair.

STANDARD BOX. Stem 1 ½ to 2 feet high, with a perfect crown. $2.75 each; $5.00 for a pair.

DWARF BOX. Buxus Suffruiticosa. This is very extensively used for edging walks, formal gardens, etc., as it gives very beautiful effects. It is similar in foliage to the Standard Boxwood, and is a very slow grower. Good for immediate effects, as it remains green the entire year. After planting keep well watered. 5 to 7 inches, 10 cents; $8.50 per 100.

HEDERA HELIX. English Ivy. A high-climbing, evergreen, ornamental vine with alternate leaves, usually three to five lobed, dark green beneath; the fruit is black, sometimes yellow. The ivy is a very valuable plant for covering walls, rocks, trunks of trees, trellis-work, etc. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA. Mahonia Aquilfolia. One of the evergreen glories of the ornamental gardens. It has deep green spines at set places; showy, bright yellow flowers in early spring, followed by small berries of a bluish color. Very effective in grouping with deciduous shrubs, perennials, etc. The foliage is similar to our Christmas Holly. Very effective for table decorations. 18 to 24 inch bush, 25 cents; 5 for $1.00.

LAUREL AMERICAN. Kalmia Latifolia. Also known as Calico Bush. There are few broad-leaved Evergreens as beautiful as this specimen in leaf, and, next to the Rhododendrons is the most beautiful in flower. When massed in groups, or as single specimens, it is one of the most decorative, especially when covered with its white flowers, marked with purple within. $1.50 each.

RHODODENDRONS. The Rhododendron is a highly ornamental evergreen shrub or small tree, and there are none of the evergreen shrubs more suitable for cultivation in the colder climates and more effective in bloom, than are the Rhododendrons.

If it is a limestone soil it should have about four pounds of sulphate of magnesia thoroughly worked into the soil for each plant. In the fall it is well to cover the ground with leaves, pine needles, or other similar material, and allow it to remain during the coming summer. The ground should not be disturbed, as the roots are very near the surface. Never use limestone water on Rhododendrons. The plants we offer are hardy, well-grown plants, well set with bloom buds. 18 to 24 inches, $1.25 each; 10 for $10.00; 2 to 3 feet, $1.50 each; 10 for $12.50.

Holly-Leaved Mahonia.

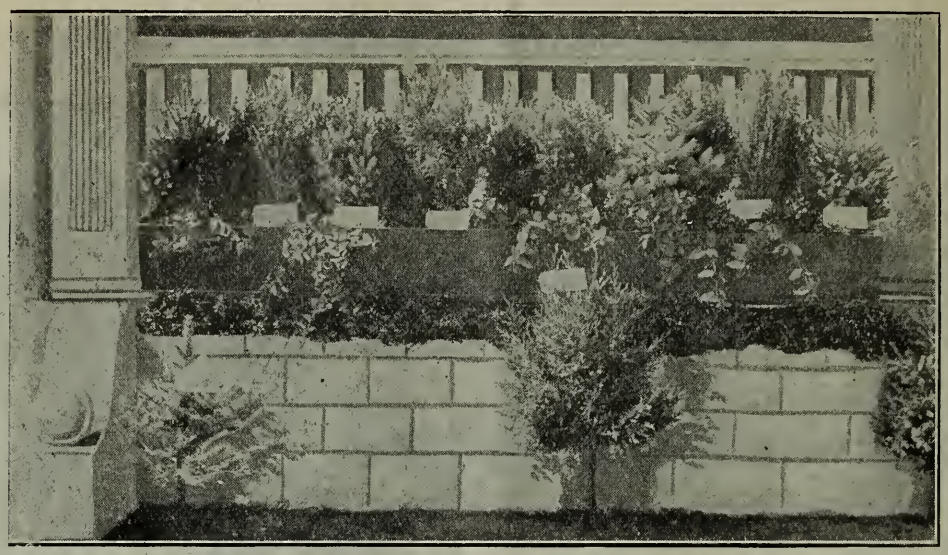
Rhododendron.

VARIEGATED LEAF EUONYMUS (Creeping Euonymus). Same as the above. The leaves are very distinctly variegated with white, yellow, and pink shades. Very attractive. Extra large, 75 cents each; smaller plants, 25 cents each.

ADAM'S NEEDLE. Yucca Filamentosa. Evergreens with long spiny leaves. the tops of which are rather rough. Some of the tips touch the ground while others shoot upright. In the center of the plant it sends up tall stalks laden with cream or ivory white flowers, having the shape of a cup. This plant grows any place, and in many places where other plants will not grow. Three-year-old plants, 25 cents.

CREEPING EUONYMUS. Euonymus Radicans. A glossy dark-leaved vine, or it will form a spreading shrub where it cannot climb. Valuable for covering walls to which it clings, also for porch boxes. Large, three-year-old plants, 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

GARLAND FLOWER. Daphne Guerorum. A hardy evergreen plant, with closely-set, glossy, narrow leaves. It begins to bloom in May and is well covered with round clusters of bright pink, fragrant flowers. $1.25 each, large plants.



PORCH AND WINDOW BOXES

During the summer months, window and porch boxes add beauty to many a house that would otherwise look barren and unattractive, but when the first frost comes the beauty of the window box is gone.

Why not have a window or porch box that will be permanent, even more attractive in winter than in summer? Such a box can be filled with Mahonia, Boxwood, some of the dwarf varieties of evergreens, and for vines use Euonymus Radicans and Euonymus Variegata, or other evergreen vines. Write for information on the subject.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Just a little peep at Nature will reveal the fact that there is always a greater or less amount of shrubbery to be found in every grove, forest and along the banks of streams, provided that man has not been there with his destroying hand. Likewise, a well-planted lawn or park is not considered complete unless there is some shrubbery planted along the borders, drives, walks and around the foundations of the buildings. By carefully studying the surroundings of a place, certain features may be effectively brought into prominence, unsightly objects screened, and a great amount of comfort and coziness secured by a judicious arrangement of the shrubbery and perennials.

It is an impossibility to arrange a general plan for all places, because each place is a law unto itself. One thing to be borne in mind, in the planting of a lawn, is to do it in such a way as to convey the idea of as much space as possible. It is well to study the varieties of shrubbery that are native so the given locality and plant such of those species together with those varieties that fit into the landscape. Avoid isolated specimens. A much better effect can be obtained by grouping the different varieties, planting the taller species in the background and the lower ones towards the front.

Most varieties of shrubbery are easily cultivated. However, it will always prove best to have the whole border dug or plowed up to a depth of from one to two feet, give it a liberal supply of manure—preferably from a cow stable—and mix it thoroughly with the soil. Plant in the Fall after the stock has thoroughly matured or in the Spring before the new growth has commenced.

There are so many varieties of beautiful shrubs that, by carefully selecting the varieties, a succession of bloom may be had throughout the season until after frost.

If undecided as to what to plant for a given space, write us and we will be only too glad and willing to offer suggestions as best we can.

ARALIA Trifolia. Is a small, hardy shrub with lanceolate leaves that remain very late in the season. The flowers are white, tinged with pink, appearing in the early Spring. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

ANGELICA TREE. Hercules Club. Aralia Spinosa. A shrub growing sometimes to 40 feet in height. The stout, prickly stems, large leaves, and the enormous clusters of flowers give this species a very subtropical appearance. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00; small plants, 15 cents each.

ACACIA ROSA. A shrub from 2 to 8 feet high; all parts of the plant, except the flowers, are bristly or hairy. The rose-colored flowers are produced on long pedicels and appear in May or June. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

Assorted Boxwood.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON. Hibiscus Syriacus. One of the commonest of the ornamental shrubs, and hardy as far north as Ontario. The shrub is valuable for specimen planting, and its bright green leaves and great abundance of its variously-colored flowers make it very effective when planted as a hedge. It is immensely variable in character of its flowers. The color ranging from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh color, and white. There are also double forms. It is easily cultivated, thriving well in any good soil. The plants we offer are strong, field-

Holland Scene showing where our Rhododendrons and Boxwood are grown.

grown, two and three years old. See Hedge for prices on hedge-size plants. 20 cents each; 10 for $1.50; 10 different kinds, if wanted, as follows, same prices:

Althea Anemonae Florus. Double, dark red.

Althea Cornea Plena. Double dark red.

Althea Ardens. Double, violet.

Althea Speciosa. Single, white.

JEANNE D' ARC. Double, pure white.

Althea Duchess D'Brabaut. Double, red.

Althea Aullissima. Purple.

Althea Monstrousus. Variegated flower, white and red, double.

Althea Baule'd E Feo. Light red, double.

Althea Rubis. Single, red.

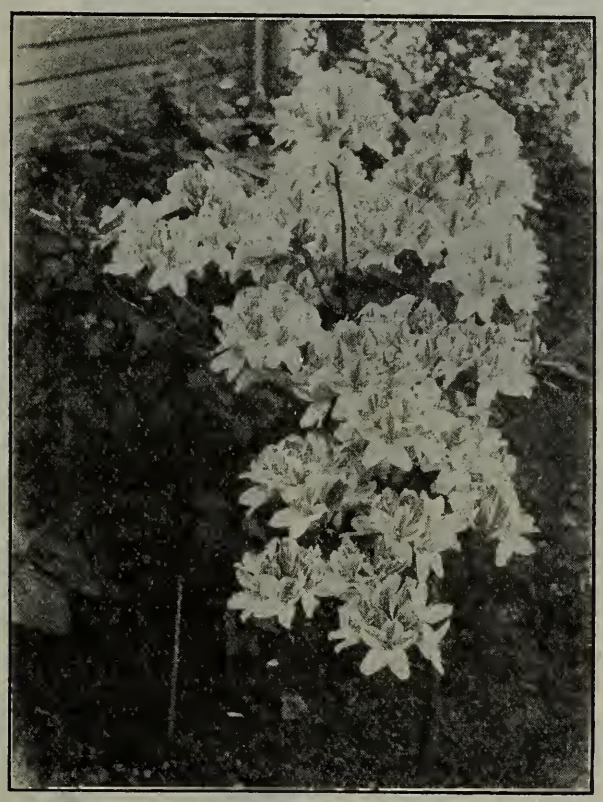
AZALEA. These plants belong to our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, and are often completely covered with large, showy flowers of brilliant and various colors. They are always beautiful when planted singly or in groups. If planted with Rhododendrons (which require about the same soil and treatment) the bright colors of the Azaleas blend harmoniously with the somber green foliage of the Rhododendrons and produce a pleasing effect. We offer good-sized plants well filled with bloom buds. 50 cents each; 3 for $1.25.

ALMOND. Double red. The flowering almond of our gardens, giving a profusion of attractive bloom in early Spring. 40 cents each; 3 for $1.00.

ALMOND. Double White. Similar to the above, except the flower is white. 40 cents each; 3 for $1.00.

BASTARD INDIGO. Amorpha Fruticosa. An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit with fine feathery foliage remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet-purplish flowers. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

BERBERRY, COMMON. Berberis Vulgaris. A handsome and hardy ornamental shrub, very attractive in the Spring with its golden yellow flowers and bright green foliage, and in the Fall its bright scarlet fruits, which remain on most all winter. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.



Azalea

Perennial Beds and Field of Ornamental Shrubs. Taken from Photograph.

BERBERRY, PURPLE. Berberis Bulgaris var. Atro-Purpurea. Similar to the common berberry, but more effective with its purple-colored leaves. Very good for massing with other plants. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

BERBERRY, JAPANESE. Berberis Thunbergii. This berberry, introduced from Japan, is one of the most valuable of the species. It is especially desirable because of its low, dense, horizontal growth; its large, brilliant, red fruits, which remain fresh until the following Spring, and for its bright Fall colorings. It is quite hardy and will endure partial shade. Especially valuable for borders of walks or drives and for massing. 12 to 18 inches, 12 cents; 18 to 24 inches, 18 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents.

BERBERRY, MAHONIA. Berberis Aquifolia. Holly-Leaved Mahonia. One of the handsomest of the berberries. A handsome evergreen shrub of medium size, with shiny, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May, followed by bluish berries. Useful in decorative planting. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

BUCKTHORN. Rhamnus Cathartica. A hardy, ornamental shrub or small tree, growing to about 12 feet in height, and usually thorny. The inconspicuous greenish flowers appear in axillary clusters shortly after the leaves, and are followed by black berries. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

CALYCANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS. A hardy, ornamental shrub with handsome, glossy foliage, and very attractive with its flower balls appearing late in Summer. It thrives in any good garden soil, but does best in a sandy, moist location. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high, and is distinctly ornamental. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

CORCHORUS JAPONICA. See Globe Flower.

CORAL BERRY. Indian Currant. Symporicarpus Vulgaris. A more compact bush than the Snowberry. The fruit is dark red and remains on until late in the winter. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

CORAL BERRY, VARIEGATED LEAF. Indian Currant. Symphoricarpus Variegatus. Similar to the above, except the leaves are marked with white and yellow. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

Spirea Van Houtii.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. A hardy, unique shrub, with large, handsome foliage, and mostly sweet-scented flowers of a dark, reddish brown. The old-fashioned "shrub" of our grandmothers' gardens. One of the earliest to bloom in the Spring. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

CANDIDA WEIGELIA. Is a very strong grower. Produces flowers that are pure white. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

CORNUS MASCULA. Cornelian Cherry. Hardy, ornamental shrub, or small tree, of dense growth with glossy leaves; very attractive in early Spring with its yellow flowers, and again in the Fall with its scarlet fruits. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

CORNUS FLORIDA. A hardy, native shrub with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring with large, white, showy flowers, appearing in May, before the leaves. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

CORNUS SANGUINEA. Red-Twigged Dogwood. A handsome shrub growing from 10 to 12 feet high with purple or dark, blood-red branches. Flowers greenish-white in dense cymes. The fruit is black. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

CORNUS ALBA VAR. SIBERICA. Siberian Dogwood. A tall shrub with bright coral-red branches. Small white flowers, followed by bluish berries, making them very ornamental, even after the flowers are gone. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

COTONEASTER PRUNIFOLIA. A low shrub with branches almost horizontal, and dark green, semi-persistent leaves. The small pink interesting flowers appear very early in the Spring. 12 to 18 inches, 20 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA. This is a half evergreen shrub, and is well adapted to rockeries on account of their low, almost horizontal growth. The white flowers appear in May or June and are followed by bright red fruits. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cents; 5 for $1.00.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. A handsome shrub, about three feet high, with slender, often arching, branches. A neat little shrub that blooms in May, wreathing its branches in pure, white flowers. Valuable for shrubberies or for forcing. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cents.

DEUTZIA CRENATA. Distinct from all others, flowers being single and pure white, tinged with pink. Grows 6 to 8 feet high and is a mass of bloom in early spring. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

DEUTZIA PRIDE of ROCHESTER. A showy and early large flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. White flowers, large and double. One of the best of the Deutzias. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI. Spreading shrub to 3 feet in height. Its pure white flowers appear in broad panicles. A very desirable shrub, more vigorous, and with more showy flowers than some of the other forms. Excellent for forcing. Very hardy. 25 cents each.

DEUTZIA WATERII. A superb new sort, growing about 6 feet high with large double flowers tinged with pink. Extra vigorous-growing shrub. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

DEUTZIA WELLSII. A very ornamental shrub with showy white or pinkish flowers, appearing in June or July. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM. A very desirable late-blooming plant or herb, making a large specimen with age. This is really an herb, throwing up strong wiry shoots each year from the crown. The stems are reddish-brown. The flowers are rose-purple, drooping in very numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicled. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

DESMODIUM DILLENII. A species of the Tick Trefoil that grows from 2 to 5 feet high, with erect leafy stems and medium-sized pink flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

ELDER, COMMON AMERICAN. Sambucus Canadensis. A valuable genus for the shrubbery border. It grows from 5 to 12 feet high. The flowers are white in flat cymes; the fruit is black and ripens in August. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

ELDER, GOLDEN. Sambucus Canadensis var. Aurea. Similar to the above, except the leaves are a beautiful golden color. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

EMPRESS TREE. Paulwonia Imperialis. Ornamental deciduous shrub or tree; in habit and foliage similar to the Catalpa. The leaves are very large, sometimes as much as 2 feet across. It is very hardy in sheltered positions as far north as Massachusetts, but the flower buds are frequently killed in the winter; so does not flower regularly. As an ornamental foliage plant, it should be cut back to the ground every spring. When the flower buds are not killed by frost the Paulwonia is one of the most con-

Double Rose of Sharon.

All Shrubs are 2 to 3 feet and 3 to 4 feet big field-grown plants.

spicuous flowering trees. In spring and in summer the foliage attracts attention on account of the size of the leaves. 35 cents each; 3 for $1.00.

EUONYMUS ALATUS. An ornamental shrub of upright habit, attaining 8 feet in height. The small, yellowish flowers appear in May and June. In the autumn the foliage changes to a fine rose color. 50 cents each; 4 for $1.50.

FRINGE WHITE. Chionanthus Virginica. A handsome, ornamental shrub or small tree of excellent habit, large, dark, shiny green foliage with beautiful fringy white flowers in early summer followed by dark, blue fruits. This is one of the most decorative shrubs. 30 cents each; 4 for $1.00.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA. Golden Bell. Highly ornamental, free flowering, hardy shrub, growing to 8 feet; the branches often drooping on the ground and taking root. They grow in almost any garden soil and are hardy north. The golden yellow flowers appear in early spring. It is excellent for the margins of groups. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSIA VAR. FORTUNEI. Similar to the above, but grows with upright or arching branches. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA. Often included with Forsythia Suspensia, and is as hardy. It is a very abundant bloomer. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSIA VAR. SIEBOLDI. Low shrub with slender, pendulous, or trailing branches. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

FORSYTHIA VIRDISSIMA. Shrub to 10 feet with erect, green branches. Leaves very dark green, 3 to 6 inches long, flowers about 1 inch long, twisted lobes of bright, greenish-yellow. Less hardy and graceful than the other species. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera.

HIGH, BUSH CRANBERRY. See Viburnnum Opulus.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. Erect shrub, 4 to 10 feet, well adapted for shrubberies. They grow best in a rich, porous, and somewhat moist soil, and flower very freely in June and July. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS VAR. STERILIS. Hills of Snow. Similar to the above. Almost all the flowers are sterile. A very showy and beautiful sort. 25 cents; 5 for $1.00.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. This is the best-known form of the Hydrangea. A hardy, ornamental shrub to 30 feet with dense globose head. The large white flowers appear in August and September. The sterile flowers changing later to purplish. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Tree Form). Similar to the above, except it has grown into a tree form. Trees 4 feet, 50 cents each; 5 for $2.25.

HYPERICUM AUREM. A showy shrub 3 feet high, of stiff, dense habit top often globular, like a miniature tree, with thin, scaling red bark, of bright yellow appearance from July to August. Adaptable to rocky situations, partially shaded where moisture is retained. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

HYPERICUM JAPONICA VAR. HORTENSIS. This is more tender and slower growing than the usual type, but it produces beautiful flowers of white or carmine. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

Lilac.

Spirea Billardia.

KERRIA JAPONICA. Globe Flower, Japanese Rose. One of the first shrubs brought from Japan. It grows 4 to 8 feet high with numerous short branches, spreading stems. Attractive in winter for its light green branches. In June, when its yellow flowers appear in greatest abundance, in November when its leaves are a clear yellow, and is not unattractive throughout the year. It is a refined plant and deserves free use in the ornamental border. Not thoroughly hardy in all situations in the Northern states. It grows in any good garden soil. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

KERRIA JAPONICA VAR. FLORE PLENO. Similar to the above, except that it is more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the preceding. The flowers are double. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00; 18 to 24 inches.

KERRIA JAPONICA VAR. AUREA VITTALIS. A dwarf form, the branches striped with yellow and green; 12 to 18 inches. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

KERRIA JAPONICA VAR. ARGENTEO VARIEGATA. A shrub 2 to 3 feet high with small green leaves edged with white. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

LILACS in varieties. See Syringa.

LONICERA ALBERTA. A small shrub with slender branches, rigid and spiny in high altitudes. The rosy pink, fragrant flowers are borne on slender and erect stems. May and June 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

LONICERA MORROWI. A very decorative shrub that reaches 6 feet in height. The beautiful, pure white flowers appear in May or June, and are followed by red fruits, which remain until late Autumn. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

LONICERA TARTARICA. Upright Honeysuckle. This is one of the old-time favorite shrubs. It attains about 10 feet in height, and is extremely easy to cultivate. The pink, white or cream-colored flowers are produced in pairs. The upper lip is deeply divided and spreading. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

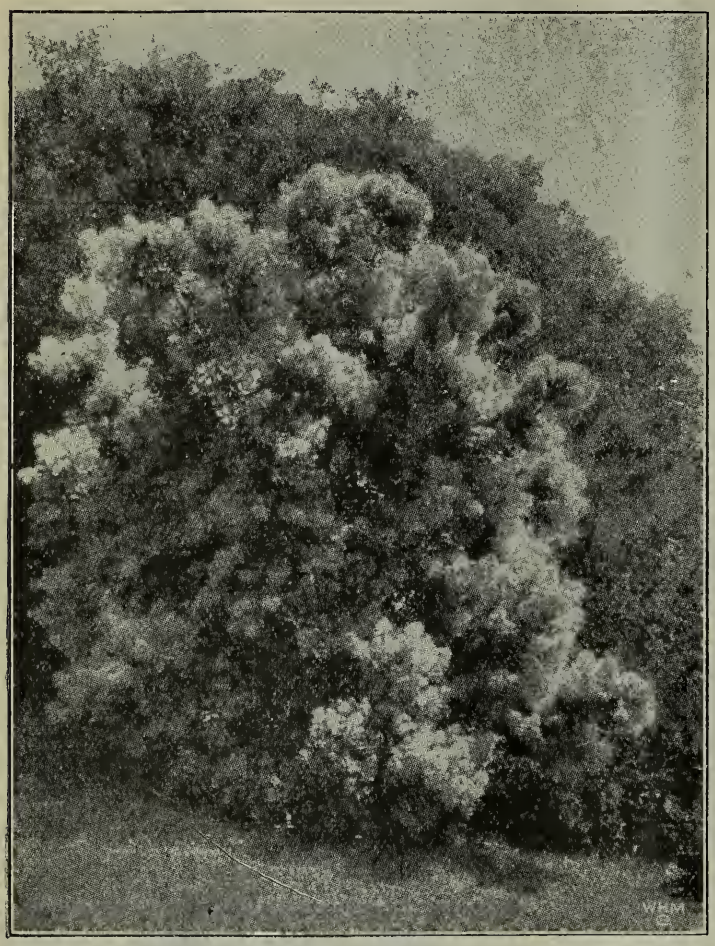
LONICERA TARTARICA VAR. ALBA. This is similar to the above, excepting the flowers, are pure white and larger. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

MOCK ORANGE. See Philadelphus Cornarius.

OLIVE, RUSSIAN WILD. Eleagnus Angustifolia. A highly ornamental shrub with handsome silver green foliage that makes a very effective contrast to the darker greens. A shrub or small tree to 20 feet, very hardy, and well adapted to planting in the Northwest. Useful and beautiful for hedge. 25 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

PEA TREE, SIBERIAN. Caragana Arborescens. Hardy ornamental shrub to 20 feet, with handsome yellow flowers, appearing late in the spring or early summer. They grow in almost any soil, but best in a sandy soil and sunny position, and are well adapted for shrubberies or individual specimen planting. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

All Shrubs are 2 to 3 feet and 3 to 4 feet high, except where noted, and all are field-grown plants.



Purple Fringe.

PEARL BUSH. Exochordia Grandiflora. Well-known garden shrub, not often over 6 to 8 feet high. Open habit and with thin, uninteresting foliage. Individual flowers of no value. When in bloom it is dazzling white. The most brilliant shrub of the season. Thrives in any good garden soil. Hardy. Remarkable for the structure of the fruit, which is composed of five small bony carpels, around the central axis in a star-like manner. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORA. Syringa. Large flowering shrub growing to about 8 feet with spreading branches, usually upright and vigorous, flowers slightly fragrant. Rapid grower and most hardy. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PHILADELPHUS LEMOINEII. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches. The blossoms appear in 3 to 7-inch short racemes, very sweet scented. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PHILADELPHUS SPECIOSISSIUM. A graceful syringa bearing large, pure white flowers in great profusion. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Mock Orange. This is not quite as showy as some of the other species and of somewhat stiff habit, but deliciously fragrant. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS VAR. AUREUS. Similar to the above variety, except the foliage has a beautiful golden color. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PRIVET, COMMON. Ligustrum Vulgare. Ornamental shrub with shiny dark green leaves. Whitish flowers in June and July, and followed later by black berries, which usually remain on the branches through the winter. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

PRIVET, IBOTA. Ligustrum Ibota. A shrub to 10 feet with spreading and curving branches. A valuable shrub for the border or for hedges, very graceful and hardy in the North. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PRIVET REGALS. Ligustrum Regelianum. A low, dense shrub with horizontal, spreading branches and usually oblong leaves. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PURPLE FRINGE. Smoke Tree. Rhus Cotinus. A bush 10 to 12 feet high with simple obovate leaves and brown bark; flowers purple in loose panicles and on long pedicels, which become profusely plumose, giving the plant a smoky appearance, from which it derives its common name. Early summer. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

PLUM, FLOWERING. Prunus Triloba. A most desirable bush. Hardy in central New York and Ontario. The flowers are solitary and mostly rose colored, sometimes white, usually double. The fruit small and red. 50 cents each; 3 for $1.25.

QUINCE, JAPAN. Cydonia Japonica. A common garden form, growing from 3 to 6 feet, with spreading, spiny branches. The scarlet-red flowers appear before the leaves, and are followed by globular fruit 1 ½ to 2 inches high, yellowish-green. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

RHODOTYPHUS KERROIDES. A very ornamental, deciduous, much-branched shrub, usually from 3 to 7 feet high. It is very handsome and distinct, and is hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Has bright green foliage. Made very conspicuous by its white flowers in May or June and black fruits in the fall. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

RHUS GLABRA VAR. LACINATA. A highly ornamental shrub useful in mass planting. These shrubs should be kept cut back severely to encourage the strong young shoots that give the best foliage. The flowers are produced in terminal panicles in July, followed by hairy, crimson fruits. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SILVER BELL. Snowdrop Tree. Helesia Tetraptera. The common snowdrop tree is a fine, hardy, small tree, which is covered with a bewildering, cloudy mass of small snowy-white flowers, resembling that of the dewdrop, borne about the middle of May before the leaves appear. It is adapted to shrubberies and lawns in almost any position, but prefers a somewhat sheltered place and well-drained rich soil. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SNOWBALL, COMMON. See Viburnum Opulus var. Sterilis.

SNOWBALL, JAPANESE. See Viburnum Tomentosum var. Plicatum.

SNOWBERRY. Waxberry. Symphoricarpus. Racemosus. A perfectly hardy shrub from 2 to 6 feet high. These little American plants are excellent for massing in the lower parts of bed or borders. They will thrive in almost any garden soil from heavy clay to dry gravelly banks. The rose-colored flowers appear in loose, often leafy, racemes, during July and August. The white waxy-like berries remain on until late in the season. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA COLLOSA ALBA. Of compact, dwarf growth, upright branches and bluish-green foliage, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA VAR. ROSEA. Similar to the above, except the flowers are rose-colored. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA DOUGLASI. Shrub to 8 feet with reddish-brown branches; leaves are oblong, 1 ½ to 4 inches long. The deep pink flowers are borne in dense, rather narrow, panicles, 4 to 8 inches long. July and August. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

Japan Snowball

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted

SPIREA THUNBERGII. Five feet. A very graceful shrub, early flowering. The slender arching branches, clothed with feathery, bright green foliage, turning late in fall to orange and scarlet. Almost hardy, but tips of branches are sometimes killed by severe cold. The pure white flowers, about one-third-inch across, appearing in April and May. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA BILLARDIA. A shrub to 6 feet in height with oblong leaves, usually grayish beneath, at least when young. Flowers are bright pink on 5 to 8-inch long tomentose panicles, usually rather narrow and dense. July and August. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA BUMALDIA. A beautiful variety of shrub two feet high, rarely higher, flowers whitish to deep pink, appearing in July and August. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA BUMBALDIA VAR. ANTHONY WATERER. A very free-flowering compact dwarf shrub with bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs. A very desirable variety that blooms all summer. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA REEVESIANA. Lace-leafed Spirea. A very handsome shrub with large, pure white flowers, but only half-hardy north. It blooms in May and June and grows to almost four feet in height. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA. A graceful shrub, 6 feet high, with slender, upright branches. The ovate leaves are 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers are pure white borne on slender pedicels in 3 to 6 flowered umbels. Blooms in May. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA ARGUTA. Is a very vigorous grower and one of the most free flowering and showy of the early Spireas. Quite hardy. The pure white flowers appear in May. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SPIREA VAN HOUTII. This is one of the most beautiful or perhaps, the most beautiful, of the early-blooming spireas, and is quite hardy. It grows to a height of 6 feet with arching branches that are completely covered with pure white flowers in May. Very effective when planted as a hedge. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

(See Hedges for prices on hedge-size plants.)

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA. This plant is closely allied to the spirea style of beauty. It grows 2 to 3 feet high and has long, terminal branches which are regularly and densely interwoven in a fan-like manner and are very graceful. The snowy-white flowers which appear in June are small, but so numerous that they become very showy. Especially well adapted to the back of borders. Its foliage during the early spring is tinted red; deep, glossy green during the summer and in the autumn puts on its usual tints of reddish purple. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SUMAC CUT LEAF. See Rhus Glabra.

SUMAC. Rhus Coronaria. One of the Mediterranean species of sumacs, growing from 15 to 20 feet high, leaves large, with 11 to 12 elliptical coarsely-toothed leaflets; flowers are greenish, in large, loose, terminal panicles in July. The fruit is red. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

SYRINGA (Lilacs). The lilacs are among the most popular and ornamental of the flowering shrubs, and no garden or park is complete without a collection of them. Some varieties are very fragrant, while others are scentless.

Hydrangia Paniculata Grandiflora.

KINDS OF LILAC

JOSIKARA. Hungarian Lilac. Violet flowers and shining, dark green foliage. Valuable for late blooming. 25 cents each.

GEANT DES BATTAILLES. A beautiful shade of single, bluish lilac. 25 cents each.

LUDWIG SPARTH. A single, dark purple specie, with very large panicles; the best of the dark varieties. 25 cents each.

ALPHONSE LAVEALLE. A double-flowered, bluish lilac. 25 cents each.

COVERULEA SUPERBA. Clear blue in rather loose panicles. 25 cents each.

VERSCHAFFELTII. A single dark red. 25 cents each.

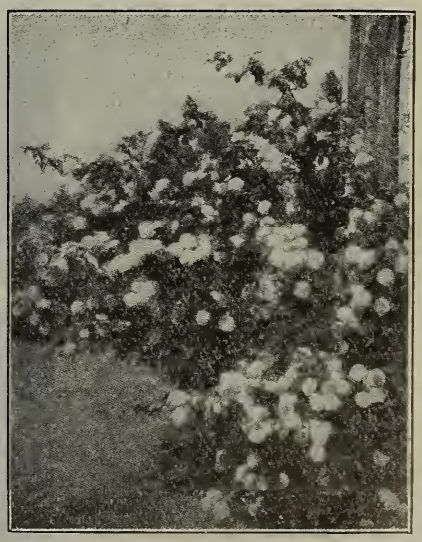
VIRGINITE. Double white and pink. 25 cents each.

ALBA. Common white. 25 cents each.

PURPLE. Common purple. 25 cents each.

One each of nine kinds, good big plants, $2.00.

White Snowberry.



Snowball Sterile.

All Shrubs are 2 to 3 feet and 3 to 4 feet high, except where noted, and all are field-grown plants.

SYRINGA TREES (Lilacs). Good assortment of kinds. Tree 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents. A big bargain. The retail price is several times this low price.

TAMARIX GALLICA. Ornamental shrub or tree with slender spreading branches, minute, alternate, scale-like leaves, and small, white or pink flowers in slender panicled racemes. May to July. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

TAMARIX GALLICA, VAR. INDICA. Similar to the above, with slender upright branches and pink flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

TAMARIX PARVIFOLIA. Shrub or small tree to 15 feet high, reddish-brown bark and slender, spreading branches. The pink flowers appear in April or May. The Tamarix are all of graceful and distinct appearance with light, feathery foliage. They are excellent for seaside planting. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

TAMARIX JAPONICUM. Shrub or small tree attaining 15 feet in height with slender spreading branches. The pink flowers are borne in racemes on last year's branches. It was introduced from Japan. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

THORN SILVER. Eleagnus Longipes. A highly ornamental shrub with handsome foliage and reddish-brown branchlets. The flowers are one-half-inch long, appearing on the lower part of the branches, or on short branchlets; yellowish-white, fragrant. The scarlet fruit ripens in June or July, of agreeable, slightly-acid flavor. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM. Arrow Wood. A gorgeous, upright native shrub, thriving best in moist soil. It is especially hardy, doing well from New Brunswick to Minnesota. It blooms in May or June, followed by black fruits. 35 cents each; 3 for $1.00.

VIBURNUM LANTANA. Wayfaring Tree. This is a hardy shrub, especially for dry situations, and limestone soil. The large, white flower-clusters open in May and June and are followed by red fruits. The foliage is particularly soft and heavy. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

VIBURNUM MOLLE. Similar to the above. Extremely handsome on account of its larger, darker green foliage and more robust habit. 35 cents each; 3 for $1.00.

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM. A strong, growing, beautiful shrub. It attains the height of 8 feet, and has spreading branches, handsome felty leaves and showy flowers. The fruits, too, are decorative, especially before they change to black. Very hardy. 35 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

VIBIRNUM OPULUS. Highbush Cranberry. Handsome, native shrub, attaining 12 feet, with rather smooth, light gray branches and stems. The pure white flowers appear in May and June, followed by decorative fruits, which begin to color by the end of July, and remain on the branches and keep its bright, scarlet color until the following spring. The berries are not eaten by birds. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

Deutzia Lemoinei.

VIBURNUM OPULUS VAR. STERILE. Common Snowball. This is the well-known common snowball of the old-fashioned gardens. Besides the showy white flowers in May, the foliage is decorative and assumes a bright color in fall. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

VIBURNUM VAR. PLICATUM. Japanese Snowball. One of the choiciest shrubs with much to recommend it and no objectionable features. The foliage is abundant during the summer and fall and its balls of pure white are borne in great profusion. Fine for specimen planting. 30 cents each; 4 for $1.00.

WEIGELIA-DIERVILLA. This embraces a valuable type of graceful shrubs. The beautiful, trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May and June in such a profusion as to almost completely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for grouping and for the border. They vary in color from pure white to dark red. The following are choicc varieties. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

WEIGELIA, HYBRID. Diervilla Mad Coutourier. Yellowish - white flowers changing to pink. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

WEIGELIA AMABELIS ROSEA. Diervilla Amabelis Rosea. Very fine blooming and hardy; of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen plant 6 feet tall, large, deep, rose-colored flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

WEIGELIA ROSEA. Diervilla Florida. This is one of the most cultivated species of Weigelias, very free flowering, and rather hardy. May and June. They are of spreading habit and thrive in any common, humid soil and partly shaded positions. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

WEIGELIA, VARIEGATED. Diervilla Florida var. Nana Variegata. This is a dwarf species with leaves variegated with white and nearly white flowers. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

WEIGELIA EVA RATHKE. Diervilla Eva Rathke. Flowers are a deep carmine red erect, very free flowering. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

WITCH-HAZEL. Hamamelis Virginiana. Hardy ornamental shrub or small trce with deciduous alternate leaves. Petals of flowers bright yellow, appearing from September to November. It thrives best in moist locations. Valuable on account of their blooming at a time when hardly any other shrub outdoors is in flower. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

ALL SHRUBS ARE BIG, FIELD-GROWN PLANTS, 2 TO 3 FEET AND 3 TO 4 FEET.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

The ornamental grasses offered below are great favorites being the most popular of all the grasses cultivated for ornament. They are remarkably hardy and are universal favorites. In the planting of the home grounds thcse grasses should not be overlooked. Their stateliness, tropical luxuriance and soft colorings blend harmoniously with the prevailing greens. They are also effective for screens. The following are all excellent varieties.

ARUNDO DONAX. Hardy Bamboo. A hardy broad-leaved variety with light green foliage. Grows from 5 to 6 feet tall and is very handsome and imposing. 25 cents each; 10 for $2.00.

ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE. False Pampas Grass. A stately ornamental grass with large feathery purplish plumes useful for subtropical gardening. Grows from three to five feet high. 15 cents each.

EULALIA JAPONICA. The typical form of Eulalia with plain green leaves. A vigorous grower with large plumes. Very popular. 15 cents each.

EULALIA JAPONICA. var. Gracillium. Very hardy, leaves narrow dark green with silvery white mid-rib; very ornamental. 15 cents each.

E. J. VAR. VARIGATA. Leaves handsomely striped with white and green. Four feet. 15 cents each.

E. J. VAR. ZEBRINA. Zena Striped Grass. One of the most beautiful of the ornamental grasses. Foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green. 15 cents each.

Your choice of any kind of ornamental grass except where noted large clumps 15 cents each; 10 for $1.00.

VINES

The need of vines for home improvement is well known, and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy and so beautiful that they deserve a great deal more of attention than they receive. They are a boon to the homemakers because of their ability to quickly overcome that appearance of "newness" evident in a newly built home. They will grow very rapidly and produce a homelike effect long before the trees and shrubs are well established.

Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick buildings, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background.

Boston Ivy. Ampelopsis Veitchii.

There is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways. Here are some of the uses for vines of the different kinds, all big two and three-year-old field-grown plants:

Veranda decorations.
Porch or window boxes.
Hanging baskets.
Screens and trellises.
Cut flowers.
Covering fences, dead hedges or dead trees.
Ground covers.
Rubbish covers.
Training along deep banks, to prevent washing.
Covering poles.
Covering trunks of trees.
Covering stone walls or rock piles.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. Virginia Creeper. This is the commonest of climbers, and, at the same time, the most useful and most vigorous grower, doing well in almost any kind of soil. The leaves turn to bright scarlet and purple in the Fall. The dark blue berries remain quite late. 20 cents each, 6 for $1.00.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA VAR. ENGLEMANII. This is similar to the Virginia Creeper, but has smaller leaves, which are much more dense. It climbs by means of tendrils with well-developed disks, which enable it to cling quite firmly to stone or other walls. 20 cents each, 6 for $1.00.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. Boston Ivy. This vine undoubtedly stands higher in the estimation of the people than any other. After once established, it grows rapidly, and will stay indefinitely, needing only an occasional trimming to keep it within bounds. It is not attacked by disease or insects, and the foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. The glossy green leaves turn to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the Fall. 20 cents each, 6 for $1.00.

AMPELOPSIS ENGLEMANII. Similar to the above, with smaller and more dense foliage. 25 cents each, 5 for $1.00.

AKABIA QUINATA. A hardy ornamental vine of graceful appearance, especially desirable for places in which very dense shade is not desired. They require a sunny position and well-drained soil. In Japan the fruit, which is very showy, but with us is rarely produced, is eaten, and the stems are used for wicker work. The foliage is never attacked by insects. 25 cents each, 5 for $1.00.

BIGONIA CAPREOLATA. Trumpet Flower. A perfectly hardy, handsome vine for covering walls, rockeries, ets. The flowers are orange-red and appear in clusters of two or five. 25 cents each, 5 for $1.00.

BIGONIA RADICANS. Trumpet creeper. These are a high, climbing shrubs, clinging with rootlets. They should be grown on posts, stumps, ets. They are strong, rapid growers. 25 cents each, 5 for $1.00.

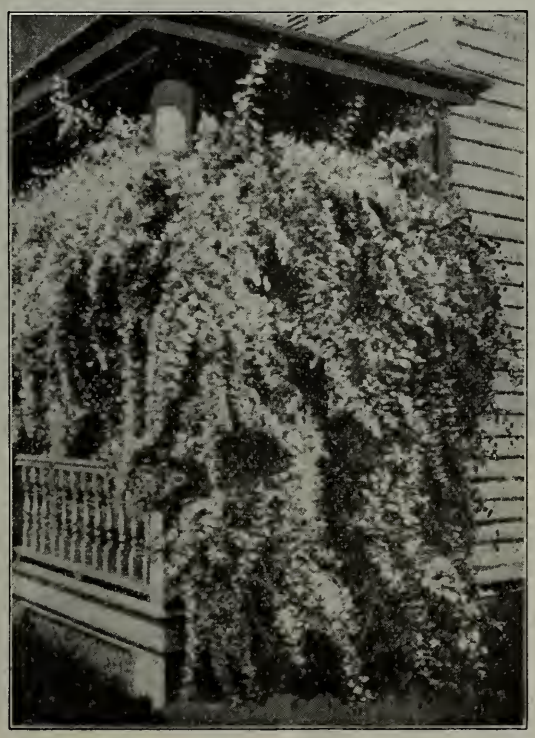
CELASTRUS SCANDENS. False Bitter Sweet. Hardy ornamental vine. Very effective by their bright-colored fruit remaining usually throughout the Winter. They are valuable for covering trellis-work, trees or rocks and walls. They grow in almost any soil and situation. Fruit about one-half inch in diameter, orange-yellow with crimson seed. 20 cents each, 6 for $1.00.

CINNAMON VINE. Dioscorea Batatas. This is one of the most popular of ornamental vines. It is absolutely hardy, the tubers remaining in the ground all Winter. The vine dies down to the ground every Fall, but is of very rapid growth, easily attaining a height of from thirty to forty feet in a season. The leaves are triangular, deeply veined and immune from disease. Although the flowers are very small and inconspicuous, they are very fragrant. 10 cents each 6 for 50 cents.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. Aristochlio Sipho. This is a very vigorous and rapid-growing vine. Bears striking brownish-colored flowers resembling a pipe is shape. Has fine large green leaves that give the plant a tropical appearance. 50 cents each, 5 for $2.00.

MADERIA VINE. Beautiful rapid-growing vine with dense foliage. The small white flowers are borne in great profusion and are very fragrant. Excellent for Summer screens and shade for porches. Succeeds best in a sunny location. 5 for 25 cents; 10 for 40 cents; postage paid.

KUDZU VINE. A hardy vine with large, tuberous, starchy roots, making a most remarkable vigorous growth of slender hairy stems. The leaves are variously lobed, but the margins are entire. From a well-established root vines will grow forty to sixty feet in a season producing a profusion of large leaves. In the North the vine dies to the ground during the Winter. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.



Chinese Matrimony Vine. Lycium Chinense.

LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Honeysuckles are well adapted for covering walls, arbors, etc.; are very ornamental, as the leaves remain on during the winter. The flowers are white. turning to yellow, and are very fragrant. 20 cents each 6 for $1.00.

LYCIUM CHINENSE. A hardy, ornamental, deciduous, fast-growing vine. Especially attractive in the Fall, when the long, slender branches are loaded with bright red fruits, which contrast well with the foliage. The leaves remain fresh and unchanged in color until they drop after severe frost. Well adapted for covering walls, fences, etc., but are probably most beautiful when the branches are pendant from rocks or the tops of walls. 25 cents each, 5 for $1.00.

TRUMPET CREEPER. See Bigonia Radicans.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS. Purple Wistaria. This is one of the best and commonest of hardy climbers. It has pale green pinnate leaves and bears profusely dense, drooping clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers. It blooms in May and usually gives a smaller crop of blooms in August or September. They will live in rather dry and sandy soil, but prefer a deep and rich earth. 25 cents each.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS VAR. ALBIFLORA. White Wistaria. Similar to the above, except the flowers are white. 50 cents each.

CLEMATIS

Clematis is the showiest of all hardy vines. Clematis of the vigorous climbing variety are used in many places to cover walls, fences, mounds, arbors, trellises, small buildings, etc.

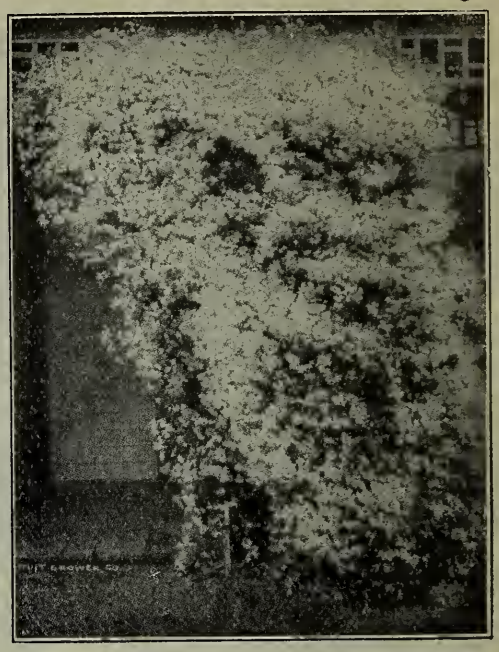
To grow clematis successfully, they should be given a good depth of loamy soil, with a fair supply of thoroughly rotted manure, spaded in and thoroughly distributed through the soil. In hot, dry weather the plants should be watered frequently in order to obtain the greatest number of flowers possible. These plants are easily injured by drought. They also need firm support to climb upon.

CLEMATIS HERNYII. This is a robust plant, free bloomer, flowers creamy white, becoming fully expanded when grown in the sun. It blooms through August and September. 35 cents each.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII. One of the best-known of all the Clematises. The velvety purple flowers, when expanded, are four to six inches across, very velvety, and distinctly veined. 35 cents each.

CLEMATIS MAD, ED. ANDRE. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis. It is a very free bloomer and very satisfactory. 35 cents each.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. This Clematis is by far the most common of all the species in American gardens. It is extremely showy when covered with the small, white, fragrant flowers, and much appreciated, as the flowers appear late in the season when other vines are not blooming. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00. Extra large plants.



Paniculata Clematis.

PLANTS FOR COVERING GROUND WHERE GRASS WILL NOT GROW

There is seldom a lawn or a park with ground of any extent but where there are places the grass will not grow, or unsightly places to cover. The following plants are especially adapted to this work.

CREEPING PHLOX. 6 cents each; $4.00 per 100.
MRYTLE. Good-sized clumbs, 5 cents each; $3.75 per 100.
EVERGREEN HUNEYSUCKLE. Two-year-old plants, 10 cents each; $8.00 per 100.
WICHURIANA ROSES. 15 cents each; $10.00 per 100.

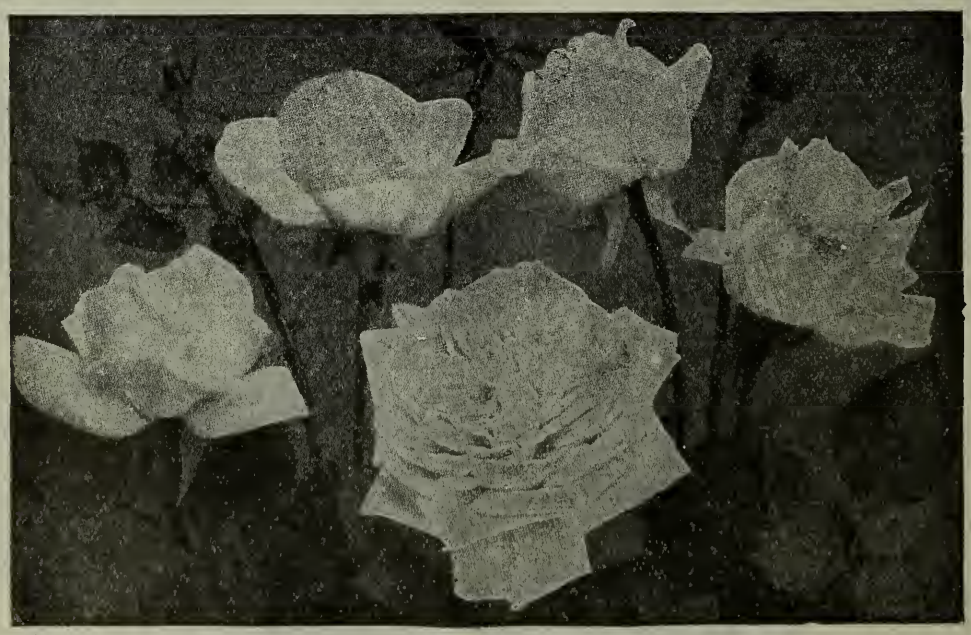
ROSES

There is probably no flower more popular and better known than the rose. Never before was there ever such a wealth of roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. It is also bred for health, hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom. As a result there are some wonderfully beautiful productions both as to form and color, the latter ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink, red and yellow.

The ideal location for a rose garden is an airy, but sheltered spot (sheltered especially from the chilling winds of winter) but exposed all day, if possible, to the sun. A southern exposure is best.

When roses are received, if they seem to be at all dry, soak them in water, being careful at all times not to allow the roots to be exposed to the air. The roses root deeply, therefore, the bed should be thoroughly prepared and dug up to a depth of at least two feet.

The roses, which we offer below are all good standard varieties, well suited to the home garden, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.



Clio.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

These are the hardiest, most persistent to bloom. We recommend them especially for garden culture. They constitute a very important group and embrace a number of varieties. They cover the whole scope in color, size and texture They are *the* roses for the Amateur as well as the professional grower

Good, big, field-grown plants, two and three years old, 25 cents each; $2.25 per 12; $20.00 per 100. Any of the following kinds:

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A well known variety. Too famous the world over to need a description.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. One of the most popular and best-known of all red roses; brilliant crimson, and large, and effective; very fragrant, and one of the hardiest.

ANNE DE DIESBACH. Glory of France. This is a very large, hardy, fragrant rose, of a beautiful carmine color.

CAPT. CHRISTY. This is a beautiful rose, very large, deep flesh color, fine.

COQUETTE DE ALPS. A beautiful white rose, tinged with pink. A free bloomer. Very fine.

CLIO. One of the very best. Large, fine, beautiful flesh color, shading to rose in the center. Very vigorous.

DUKE OF EDINBURG. Brilliant crimson scarlet, shaded with maroon. Beautiful.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKIL. The bloom of this rose is perfect in form on fine long stems and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color, and general appearance.

MARGARET DICKSON. A white rose, with a rosy flesh colored center that gives a beautiful daintiness to the flower. The blooms are full and solid with curled shell shaped petals. The buds and half opened flowers are very attractive. The growth is strong and vigorous.

MARSHAL P. WILDER. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals. The flowers are large and perfect form, on good length stems, making them very desirable for cut flowers. Color, bright cherry red, changing to crimson.

MRS. JOHN LANG. A soft pink, beautiful form; exceedingly fragrant, and a very free bloomer.

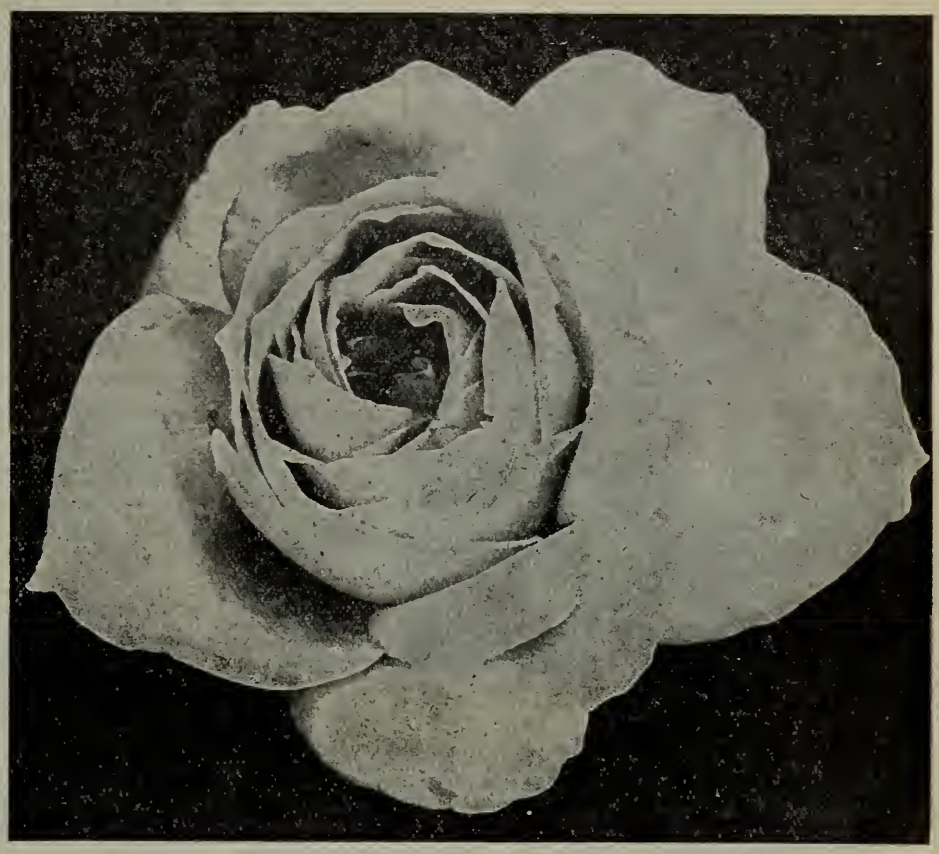
MAGNA CHARTA. Extra large and full, bright rosy pink. A profuse bloomer and very hardy.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET. A rich, soft pink rose with deep flesh-colored center; large, full and sweet.

PAUL NEYRON. One of the finest hardy roses ever grown. It blooms unceasingly from June till frost, on thornless stems, with immense cup-shaped flowers four to six inches across. Color a bright pink.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest-colored roses; very dark velvety crimson changing to intense maroon. A prolific bloomer.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Splendid upright grower with bright, healthy foliage. Flowers are good size and fine form with well-shaped petals; color cherry red.



Frau Karl Druschki.

TEA ROSES

25 CENTS EACH, 10 FOR $2.25.

The Tea Rose are descended from the China Rose, the latter being imported from China. As a rule these plants are vigorous, but are extremely hard to carry through the winter, unless well protected. They are comparatively free from mildew and seldom suffer from blight or fungus, as do many other varieties. The first beauty of the Tea Roses lies in the long, shapely and graceful buds. The petals curl back until there is a gorgeous burst of color, and a most delicate fragrance is exhaled.

Ulrich Brunner.

MARECHAL NIEL. Tea Rose. Deep yellow, very large and fragrant blooms, long pointed buds, borne on long stems.

PAPA GONTIER. This is one of the most attractive of the Tea Roses. The blossoms are a cherry red, changing to a glowing crimson, and exhaling a sweet, mild fragrance. This plant is of strong, robust growth, and is adapted to open ground culture. A very interesting variety.

SOLIEL d'OR. GOLDEN SUN. A perfectly hardy rose, with large full flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish-gold, shaded with red.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

25 CENTS EACH, 10 FOR $2.25

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT. A beautiful, satiny, pink rose with a sweet fragrance that adds greatly to its charm and attractiveness. The blooms are full and large and well shaped; the bush strong and spreading.

GRUSS an TEPLITZ. This, the reddest of all red roses, is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet shading to a velvety crimson as the flowers mature. Is of good size, very fragrant, a profuse bloomer; the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the young growth being of a bronzy plum color.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. Among the hardiest of the Hybrid Teas. It is a pale, lovely primrose color. The buds increase in grace and beuty as they unfold. A very good bloomer. Especially valuable for cutting on account of the length of its stems.

KILLARNEY. This plant produces flesh colored flowers, beautifully suffused with pink, and have an exceedingly pleasant fragrance. It blossoms very freely with large deep buds and thin heavy petals. It possesses a remarkable degree of hardiness, withstanding the severe winters as far north as the lakes. The blossoms have good length stems for cutting.

LA FRANCE. By all means include the La France in each order of roses. It is a silvery rose in color, with an exceedingly sweet fragrance. It blooms freely and constantly. The blossoms are large, full and graceful. This specie is indispensable in any rose collection.

Paul Neyron.

RAMBLING AND CLIMBING ROSES

Good, big, 2-year-old plants, field-grown, 20 cents each; 50 cents for 3; $15.00 for 100. Your choice of the following kinds:

The grace and airiness of the Climbing Roses will appeal to all lovers of Roses. The flowers are just as dainty and sometimes more graceful than the Hybrid Perpetuals. The blooms appear either singly or in clusters. Some of them are extremely beautiful and will add a touch of dignity to any lawn that is unequalled by any other plant. They are well adapted to planting on pergolas, rustic arbors, tree trunks, etc.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. This Rose is a seedling of the American Beauty and most undoubtedly has a great future. It possesses the same color, size and fragrance as the parent plant, with the advantage of climbing habit, good foliage and better blooming qualities. 50 cents each, big field grown plants.

EXCELSA. This is a very desirable Rose of the Rambler type, with glossy foliage not unlike the Crimson Rambler. It does not mildew or blight and has all the good qualities that have made the old Crimson Rambler popular. It is a hardy, strong growing pillar rose of crimson scarlet. 40 cents each, big field gown plants.

BALTIMORE BELLE. A perfectly hardy rose, the flowers very durable, blush white. Beautiful.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower making sometimes a growth of from fifteen to twenty feet in a season. Flowers are borne in clusters of from ten to twenty perfectly-formed roses of a bright glowing crimson. When in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mass of rich red flowers. Perfectly hardy everywhere.

DOROTHY PERKINS. This is one of the new roses of the Rambler type. It has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler. The foliage is a beautiful dark green and very waxy. The flowers are borne in large clusters, similar to the Crimson Rambler, and are a beautiful shade of pink. A very valuable climbing rose.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. One of the popular climbing roses. Flowers a bright pink.

LADY GAY. Another new type fully equal to the Crimson; bud opens a deep pink shading to almost a pure white when the flower is matured. Borne in large clusters and very double.

PRAIRIE QUEEN. One of the standard climbing roses, always popular and a good grower. The blooms appear in clusters and are a bright rosy red.

PINK RAMBLER. In habit similar to the Crimson. The flowers are double, of a clear shell pink; borne in large clusters; a valuable rose for cutting.

SEVEN SISTERS. Very desirable, free bloomer, beautiful flowers, of pink, shading to white, borne in clusters.

TENNESSEE BELLE. This plant is of good growth and hardy. After two years, the blossoms of this rose come in clusters with great profusion, forming masses of bright rosy blush, that make it a great favorite among all rose lovers. 20 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

VEILCHENBLAU, BLUE RAMBLER. This new rose has been intorduced recently from Holland. It is a vigorous plant. Has a beautiful bright fresh green color. It is of the Rambler type, and like the Rambler's the blossoms are borne in huge clusters. When they first open the calyx are brilliant crimson changing shortly to a shade of blue, closely approaching, or as the German calls it, violet blue. 25 cents each; 10 for $2.25.

WHITE RAMBLER. These roses are pure white and borne in the greatest profusion; very fragrant.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Clusters of light yellow flowers.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Big Plants, 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

This type of rose is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high and produce a great profusion of bloom from early in the season until severe frost.

Rosa Rugosa.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous, and grows eighteen to twenty-four inches high; flowers are borne in clusters of fifteen or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy, and may also be grown in pots for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson pink.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. This is similar to the Crimson Baby Rambler, except that the blossoms are a delicate pink.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER. Flowers are pure white, the yellow stamens show very prettily; produced in large trusses. Fine.

Big Value For Your Money. ## MOSS ROSES **Big field-grown plants**

25 cents each; 5 for $1.00; $20.00 per 100.

CRESTED MOSS. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

HENRY MARTIN. Medium size, flowers large and rosy-red, well mossed, and fragrant.

SALET. A bright, light, red, light and full. It sometimes blooms in the fall.

WHITE BATH. Continues blooming throughout the whole season. Good-sized blooms.

ROSES OF VARIOUS TYPES.

Under this class of Roses are grouped various types that are full of interest, and are sure to occupy a special place in all landscape work. These Roses are for the most part—Roses of Nature—the kinds that grow wild in some sections of the country and have been brought into cultivation. The leaves and flowers both show Nature's handiwork to perfection. The leaves are beautiful in shape and markings, and free from diseases and insects. From the assortment, the amateur may choose Roses for every purpose—the shrubbery border, for planting over arches, pergolas, for covering rockeries, embankments and for growing as hedges.

WICHURIANA or MEMORIAL ROSE. This creeps beautifully over the surface forming a perfect mat of shiny dark green foliage. Flowers are pure white and borne inclusters. 25 cts. each; 5 for $1.00.

ROSA RUGOSA. A valuable, perfectly hardy type, much used in landscape work; the heavy wood and shrubby formation adopting it to hedges and hardy borders. The foliage is lustrous dark green borne of varying size and are succeeded by persistent fruits which remain on most of the winter. 25 cents each; 5 for $1 00.

ROSES OF VARIOUS TYPES

25 cents each; 5 for $1.00. Field-grown plants.

ROSE RUGOSA RUBRA. Single flowers rosy crimson. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA. Single flowers, pure white. 35 cents each; 3 for $1.00.

SWEET BRIAR ROSE. These roses are very interesting and desirable for hedges. Flowers are single, exquisite, pink-colored, and borne in great profusion. The foliage is free from attack by insects and very attractive for its characteristic beauty and delightful fragrance. 20 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

ROSA MULTIFLORA. The flowers of this type are produced in large corymbs and continue over a comparatively long time. This group is particularly well adapted to the wild garden. 25 cents each; 6 for $1.00.

ROSE RUBIGINOSA. These roses are very similar to the Sweet Brier type, but are very greatly improved. They are particularly well adapted to be used in the shrubbery border, the flowers being followed by fruit that remains on for a long time. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00.

ROSA BLANDA. This is known as the Meadow Rose. It is a lovely pink Rose, whose flowers are two inches or more in diameter, fragrant and very showy. The blossoms appear in May and June and are followed by roundish, red fruit, which becomes reddish purple. The leaves are dull or bluish green, and remain on the branches until late autumn.

ROSA LUCIDA. The foliage is of Glossy Rose, turning to a striking purple in the Fall, giving a most pleasing effect from the time the leaves first appear until they finally disappear. The blossoms are bright pink, two inches across and are borne on one stem. followed by orange scarlet fruits.

ROSA MULTIFLORA. The blossoms of the Chinese Climbing Rose are borne in great pyramidal clusters, covering almost the entire length of the long arching branches. The individual blooms are small. They are pure white and beautiful. The plant is of vigorous growth of climbing habit and very hardy. The fruits are small and roundish. This is one of the most attractive Roses.

ROSA SPINOSA. The blossoms of this typical Scotch Rose are white, sometimes light pink or yellowish, and, as a rule, are borne singly, but closely arranged along the stems. The flowers appear in May and June and are followed by black fruits.

ROSA SETIGRA. The deep rose colored flowers of the Prairie Rose are produced in great profusion in many clusters. The plants grow to a height of six feet or more, with long, slender recurving branches.

Tree Rose.

La France.

TAUSENSCHON or THOUSAND BEAUTIES. This specie is distinct from any other Rose now cultivated, but is very charming. It is a profuse bloomer. It is of soft pink, changing to rose carmine. The flowers appear in large clusters and are very fragrant. The plant is a strong grower with magnificent foliage, that is seldom troubled by mildew. It is absolutely hardy and very vigorous. It has few thorns, and, the shining, hardy green foliage is never attacked by disease or insects. This is one of the best varieties for covering walls, verandas, summer houses and the like.

ROSES OF VARIOUS TYPES

25 cents each; 5 for $1.00. Field-grown plants.

ROSA RUGOSA RUBRA.
ROSA RUGOSA ALBA.
ROSA MULTIFLORA.
ROSA RUBIGNOSE—SWEET BRIER.
ROSA WICHURIANA.

TREE ROSES

Large Trees, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 3 for $2.00.

The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks 4 to 5 feet high, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the rose border.

BABY RAMBLER. This is one of the most attractive novelties in hardy tree roses. The round bushy Baby Rambler tops are at all times a perfect mass of crimson bloom. The best bloomer of all the tree roses.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Nothing can surpass the beauty of this rose. It has a delicate pink shade of the Dorothy Perkins, but being the hardy dwarf it is completely covered with flowers throughout the summer and fall. Very desirable.

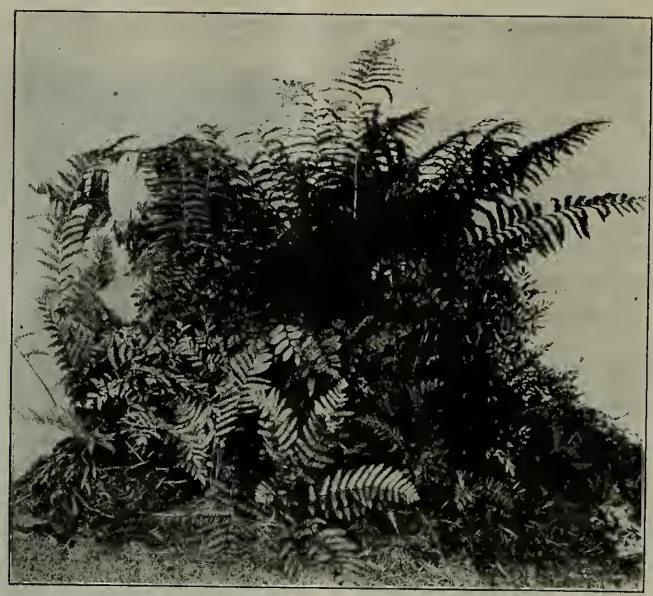
WHITE BABY RAMBLER. The flowers are the same on this as on the bush Baby Rambler.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HYBRID PERPETUALS IN TREE FORM. 75 CENTS EACH; 6 FOR $3.60.

HARDY FERNS

The importance of having a few ferns in every lawn has been realized more within the last few years than ever before. We are offering a few assorted hardy ferns of large growing varieties, that will practically grow in all climatic conditions.

If an eastern exposure with partial shade the ferns we are offering will grow with as much grace as if nature herself had selected the spot. When hardy ferns are once established they are as little care as any plant you can grow in your yard. Every spring they make their appearance, last the entire season, and grow larger and handsomer each year. After once established, you will be able to more fully appreciate their beauty.



Hardy Ferns.

Ferns can be used as a border if planted along the northern or eastern foundation of the house just inside the channel worn by the drip from the overhanging eaves. However, the ideal place for Ferns is a ledge or rock pile or a shaded bank along the brook. Good big root clumps.

10 cents each; 12 for $1.00

PERENNIALS

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted

The old-time perennials, with their many improved cousins, are coming into more prominence each year, and are, therefore being planted to a greater extent. The advantage of gardening with perennials is so apparent—compared to bedding plants—that argument in their favor seems a waste of time and effort.

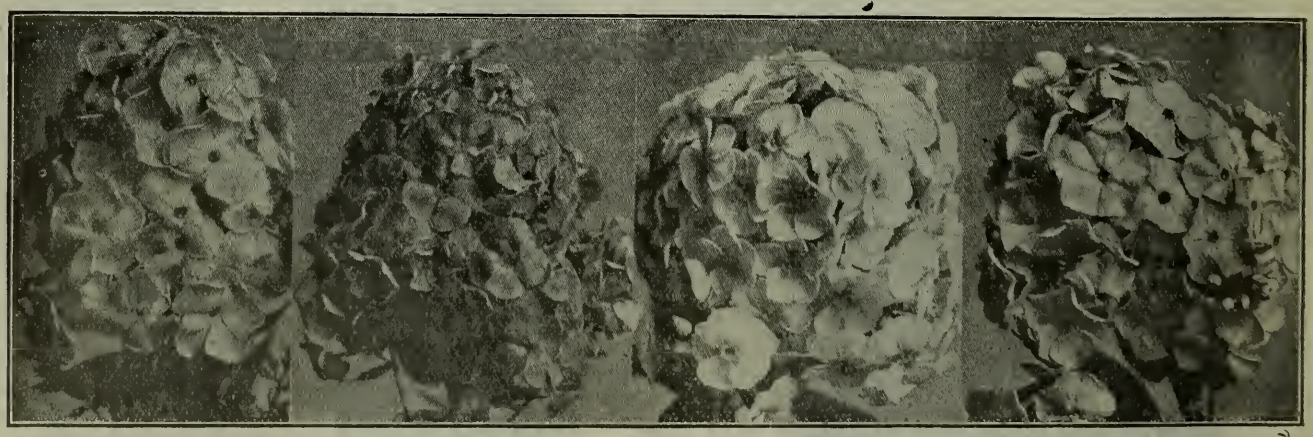
A look at Nature will reveal the fact that some "wild flowers" or perennials are always to be found in the groves and other places where Nature has not been disturbed.

A perennial bed, to give the best results, should be carefully prepared; then it will be a source of pride and joy for the greater part of the season.

By carefully selecting the varieties, a succession of bloom may be had for at least seven months of the year.

The most effective way to use perennials is in a border, and instead of single specimens, plant in groups, and a mass of bloom will be the result.

The perennials offered on the following pages are all good varieties, field grown, and sure to give good results.



Phlox.

ACHILLEA PTARMICA VAR. THE PEARL. Hardy herbaceous border plant of easy culture. It is a very double white perennial and much used for cut flowers.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. Common Columbine. The columbines are among the most beautiful and popular of all hardy plants. The flowers are large and showy usually appearing in the spring and early summer. They are plants of elegant habit distinct in foliage and flower. They are of easy culture, but prefer a light, sandy soil, moist with good drainage.

AQUILEGIA CAN. VAR. FLAVESCENS. A pale-leaved, yellow-flowered variety. Very desirable.

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted

BABY'S BREATH. Gypsophilia Pauiculata Very branchy or spreading, slender perennial with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry, places. Excellent for filling in among shrubbery; also good for covering unkept places with a mass of delicate bloom. Hardy.

BEARD'S TONGUE. Penstemon Barbatus. For the hardy border the Penstemons are a most satisfactory plant. They are very showy, but not very well known in the American gardens. For the best results they need a moist garden soil.

BELL FLOWER, CHINESE OR JAPANESE. Platycodon Grandiflora. A very handsome, hardy perennial, growing from one to two feet high, forming a dense branching plant of upright habit. The pale blue flowers are large and open, attaining three inches in diameter, produced from the tips of branches, inflated in the bud, hence called, sometimes, "Balloon Flower." Begins blooming in June.

BERGAMOT. Monarda Fistula. Of easy culture. Flowers are rosy red in July.

BLEEDING HEART. Dicentra Spectabilis. A genus of charming hardy perennial plants with much cut foliage, and deep rosy-red flowers. The corolla is heart-shaped. An old garden favorite. 15 each

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES. This is among the showiest of hardy perennial plants, with a showy, single aster-like flowers. It blooms profusely during the late summer and fall months.

CANDYTUFT. Evergreen. Iberis Sempervirens. This is the commonest and most permanent of all candytufts. When other varieties are killed by winter, this one is likely to spread out and cover the space occupied by the other varieties. It has a handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with heads of white flowers.

CANTERBERRY BELL. Campanula Medium. The beauty of the Canterberry Bell is well known. The plant is most hardy and easily grown.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. These popular flowers are entirely too well known to need an introduction to the public. They are lavish with their bloom and are exceedingly valuable for their decoration. The plants offered are two-year field-grown and are as follows:
Red, pink, white and yellow.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. A hardy border plant; very beautiful. They are plants of elegant habit, and bear a profusion of bright golden-yellow flowers during the season. Beautiful for massing and splendid for cut flowers.

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA. Bright golden-yellow flower, two to three feet high. From May to July.

COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.

DAISIES. Shasta. One of Burbank's productions. The plants are strong growing, of easy cultivation, perfectly hardy, and produce a succession of bloom throughout the season. Good for cut flowers.

DAISY GIANT. Pyrethrum Uliginosum. The white daisy-like flowers are about three inches in diameter. The season of bloom begins in July and continues until in September.

EVENING PRIMROSE. Oenothera Missouriensis. This forms a mat of bright green foliage and large bright yellow flowers.

FLAG. See Iris Germanica.

FLAX PERENNIAL. Linum Perenne. Erect growing and branchy perennial; perfectly hardy; summer blooming. The flowers are rather small, azure-blue, and very dainty, fresh flowers appearing each morning.

FOX GLOVE. Digitalis Gloxiniaeflora. A fine genus of hardy perennials famous for their long racemes of inflated flowers, which suggest spires or towers of bells. They are old-fashioned, dignified and wholesome company for the choicest garden. The strong vertical lines of the flower stalks rising from the luxuriant masses of leaves always give an appearance of strength to the rambling outlines of the herbaceous border.

FORGET-ME-NOT. Myosotis Palustris. This is a low-growing perennial known to everyone. They prefer a moist location with half shade, but an open sunny border will do if not excessively dry.

FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA. Plantain Lily. The Funkia are hardy and of the easiest culture. The clumps of narrow, lanceolate leaves form attractive clumps; the pale lilac flowers are on a slender stock from twelve to eighteen inches high. 15 cents each; $10.00 per 100.

FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA VAR. VARIGATA. Similar to the above, except the leaves are edged with white. 15 cents each; $10.00 per 100.

FUNKIA SUBCORDATA, GRANDIFLORA. White Day Lily. Handsome spikes of large, waxy white blossoms, with an odor like that of orange blossoms. Has large, broad, light green foliage. 15 cents each; $10.00 per 100.

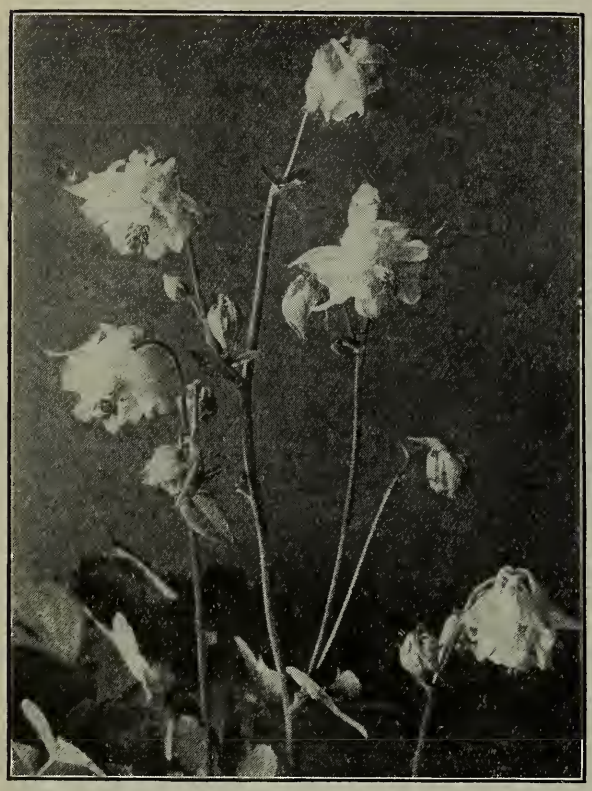
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA. Blanket Flower. Amongst hardy perennial plants, Gaillardias are conspicuous for profusion and duration of flowers. They produce a most gorgeous effect in beds or borders and are highly appreciated for cut flowers, as they last for a long time in water. They are very easy to cultivate, thriving well in most any good garden soil.

GOLDEN GLOW. See Rudbeckia Lacinata.

Platycodon Grandiflora.

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for $00; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted



Columbine.

HIBISCUS MOSCHENTOS. Hardy Hibiscus or Marsh Mallow. One of the best of the Marsh Mallows, thriving in any good garden soil. Of easiest culture and perfectly hardy. The foliage is strong and effective. The flowers are abundant during August and September. Excellent for massing in a background. Red, pink, and crimson eye.

GRASSWORT. Cerastium Tomentosum. Low-growing perennial with silvery green leaves and white flowers. Much used for covering dry spots or banks.

HELIANTHUS. Hardy sunflowers in varieties. Sunflowers are of the easiest culture, and are adapted to a variety of soils. They are seen to best advantage when planted in masses instead of single specimens, and should be given plenty of room. They are desirable as a background for other perennials. Are a very showy class of flower, beginning to bloom in July and the different varieties continue to bloom until frost.

HEMEROCALLIS THUNBERGII. Materially thesa me as H. Flava, except that it blooms later. The plants are all remarkably free from enemies and need no protection of any kind, even in the severest winters.

HERMEROCALLIS FLAVA. A pretty little perennial with lily-like flowers through mid-summer. Yellow.

Coreopsis Lanceolata.

Hardy Hibiscus.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. Gold Flower. A sub-shrub two feet high. erect, with the tips of the branches pendulous. Bears golden-yellow flowers. 20 cents each; $15.00 per 100.

HOLLYHOCKS. The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with the distant past. A plant of strong, vigorous growth, noble aspect, and the most ornamental character. It must not be neglected or ignored, for with its stately beauty it can be ill dispensed with. The plants we offer are strong, field-grown and can readily be transplanted.

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for $00; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted

KANSAS GAY FEATHER. Liatris Pycnostachya. A hardy perennial. The flowers are borne on wand-like spikes in the late summer and autumn. They thrive best in a good, rich soil, and require no special care. When grouped in masses they give the best results.

LARKSPUR BLUE. Delphinum Formosum. This is the old-time favorite; dark blue, with white center. It is one of the best of the kind. It is very vigorous and free flowering. It reaches 3 to 4 feet in height.

LARKSPUR. Mixed Delphinums. Varies from 2 to 3 feet in height and bears beautiful spikes of bright blue flowers, the petals of which darken to violet on the edges. Blooms from June to August; is very hardy. Increases beautifully from year to year.

LEADWORT. Plumbago Larpentae. This is a very pretty dwarf perennial of creeping habit. It continues to bloom all summer, making it a desirable addition to the border or rock garden. Beautiful deep violet, with blue flowers. Attains from 6 to 10 feet in height.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. Convallaria Majalis. This is hardy, and few plants give so much satisfaction at so little cost as the lily of the valley. They are easily grown in partially-shaded places and moderately rich soil. It is best to replant the beds every few years with vigorous, fresh clumps that have been grown for the purpose. The beautiful, delicate, white, bell-shaped flowers appear in May. They are very fragrant.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink. One of the most showy of all the native flowers and very worthy of a place in any border. It has been a long time in cultivation.

Tritoma—Page 46.

Larkspur.

MALLOW MEEHAN'S. Mallow Meehanii. This plant should have a place in every garden, for it is one of the most beautiful plants ever originated in this country. The colors range in color from fiery crimson through the various shades of red.

MIST FLOWER. Eupatoreum Coelestinum. A late-blooming perennial plant, 1 to 2 feet high with compact cymes of heliotrope-colored flowers. Very useful for low borders.

MOSQUITO PLANT. Cynanchum. Acuminatifolium. A very interesting plant from Japan. Has small white flowers in summer. Mosquitoes and other insects are attracted by the flowers and are killed. The foliage is dark green, and almost evergreen.

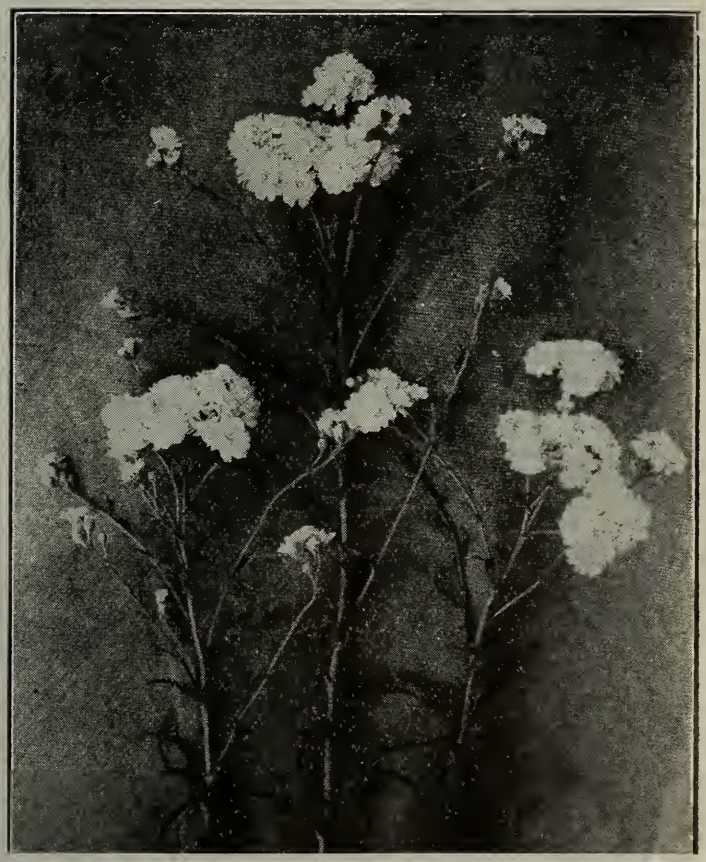
MOSS PINK. See Phlox Sublata.

OSWEGO TEA. Monarda Didyma. One of the most brilliant of our native flowers. It is rather a coarse flower, but for mass effects are very striking. They thrive best in rather damp places, but may be grown in any ordinary sunny spot.

PANSY TUFTED. Viola Cornuta. An excellent plant for edging and a profuse bloomer. Much prized for the bright flowers. Hardy.

PEA PERENNIAL. Lathyrus Latifolius. This is the common perennial sweet pea, and one of the hardiest and most easily cultivated species, thriving most anywhere. A rampant grower, good for trellises; has no place in the border.

PERSIAN DAISY. Pyrethrum Roseum. This is a most useful plant, growing from 1 to 2 feet high and blooms during June and July. Both single and double varieties.



Achillea, the Pearl.

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted

PINK, DIANTHUS COUNTESS KNUT. This new, hardy pink is a rare addition to this fine choice class of plants. It is very beautiful. Is of apricot yellow color, and is fragrant.

PINKS, CHINESE, OR JAPANESE. Dianthus Chinensis. These are hardy perennial plants and old-time favorities of easy culture. They bloom freely in May and June and are useful along the border or shrubberies.

PLANTAIN LILY. See Funkia.

PHLOX. No flower garden is quite complete without an assortment of Phlox. They set the garden aglow with pure colors from snow white through all shades of pink, red and lavender. The phlox require rather rich, moist soil if they are to be grown to perfection. They will continue to thrive for several years with little attention. The varieties we offer are all excellent, hardy and choice colors Ten cents each; $8.00 per 100.

PHLOX. Athis. Light salmon pink, the tallest of all.

PHLOX. Snowflake. Pure white.

PHLOX. Bridesmaid. White, with large pink center; fine.

PHLOX. Panthenon. Rose salmon, very large.

ECLAIREUE. Carmine purple.

JOAN D'ARC. Pure white; large.

PEACH BLOW. Delicate pink.

COQUELICOT. Orange-red, violet eye.

CHARLOTTE SAISSON. White, cherry red, blotch in center.

THE PEARL. Tall, late, white.

PRINCESS LOUIS. White, small purple eye.

H. MENIER. White, suffused with rose; dwarf.

PHLOX SUBLATA. Moss or Ground Pink. A much-prized old garden plant, useful for coloring where it is desired to cover the ground with a mat. It blooms profusely in the spring.

POPPY, ICELAND. Papave Nudicule. 1 to 2 feet high. These interesting little poppies with their smooth, bluish-green foliage and bright, orange-colored flowers produced at intervals all summer, are most desirable garden plants.

POPPY MALLOW. Callirhoe Involucrata. An elegant trailing plant, with finely-divided foliage and large, cup-shaped flowers of bright, rosy crimson, with white centers, which are produced all summer and fall. It prefers a dry, sunny situation.

Fox Glove.

POTENTILLIAS. The Potentillias have nearly all the good qualities looked for in a border plant. Handsome foliage and free-blooming habit. They bloom from spring until autumn, but most profusely in June and July. The following colors: red, orange-yellow and crimson.

RED HOT POKER. Tritoma Pfitzeri. This plant is unique in appearance, and one of the most striking plants in cultivation. Leaves slightly glacious, 2 to 3 feet long, with 30 to 40 close vertical vines. The flower spikes rise from the center of the plant; spikes over 12 inches long. Flowers are a rich orange scarlet shading to salmon-rose at the edge. Very attractive. July to September. 15 cents each; 10 for $1.00; 100 for $10.00.

RUDBECKIA LACINATA. Golden Glow. The best-known of all the rudbeckias and probably the showiest. It is also considered one of the best perennials. It is fine for massing in the back ground of shrubberies. It grows from two to seven feet high and bears a profusion of bright yellow flowers in July. Double.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANII. A hardy perennial, one of three feet high. All summer this plant is covered with large, orange-yellow, daisy-shaped flowers that have dark brown centers, and resembles the Black-eyed Susan. They are fine for cutting and a splendid border plant.

RUDBECKIA PURPUREA. Purple Cone Flower. These plants grow about two feet or more in height, are hardy perennials of the easiest culture, and do well in ordinary soils, but respond readily to rich soil, and prefer warm, sunny sites. The flowers are large, reddish-purple, about four inches in diameter. Begins to bloom in July. Quite attractive.

SALVIA AZUERA GRANDIFLORA. Hardy Salvia. This hardy perennial grows three to four feet high, and is laden in August and September with a profusion of sky-blue flowers. It is most effective when planted in masses.

SEDUM SPECTABILE. Showy Sedum. This is the most popular of all Sedum, and is used for a great variety of purposes. A robust grower one and one-half to two feet high. The flowers are one-half-inch across in flat-topped cymes four inches across. The flowers vary from rose to purple and perhaps to white.

SEDUM. Brilliant, Stone Crop. A sport from the variety Atropurpurea, and by far the richest colored yet produced, being a bright shade of amaranth red or dark crimson.

SPEEDWELL. Veronica Longifolia var. Subsessilis. Showy flowering plant; erect, compact and robust in habit, growing in clumps with numerous side branches. Leaves are two to four inches long, according to the richness of the soil. The flowers are an intense blue from August to October. A good border plant and considered one of the best Speedwells.

SPEEDWELL, BASTARD. Veronica Amethystina. This is one of the best Speedwells. The amethyst blue flowers are borne on short spikes about two feet high. It blooms usually in May or June.

SPEEDWELL VERONICA LONGIFLORA SUBSESSILIS. This is one of the most gorgeous blue-flowered plants known. Grows to a height of two feet and is completely covered with spikes of blue flowers. Its flowers are fine for cutting. It is an exceptionally hardy boder plant, and it increases in beauty and strength each succeeding year.

Shasta Daisy.

Sweet Williams.

SNAPDRAGON. Antirrhinum. These plants have dark and glossy leaves and curiously-shaped flowers with finely marked throats. Half hardy. A few leaves thrown over them during the winter will give sufficient protection.

SPIREA JAPONICA. An old and valuable variety growing about one and a half feet high. Flowers are white.

SWEET WILLIAM. Dianthus Barbatus. The Sweet William is one of the oldest garden flowers, always a great favorite and sure to be found in the old-fashioned gardens. Very elegant in large clumps; easy to cultivate. They come in a variety of rich colors.

VIOLET. Pansy Princess of Wales. This plant produces broad, pansy-like flowers of deep violet color. Has a sweet scented violet fragrance.

YUCCA FILIMANTOSA. A hardy, evergreen plant, with long, narrow leaves that are silvery green the entire year. The flowers are bell-shaped and are creamy white. They are produced on long spikes three to four feet higher. An exceedingly stately plant. 25 cents each; 5 for $1.00; extra large plants.

IRIS

The Iris forms one of the most interesting class of plants in cultivation. There are about 170 species widely distributed over the north temperate region. The foliage of the Iris indicates its sun-loving nature. It should be planted in full exposure to the sun in rich, but not manured, soil, well drained.

The rhizomes should be planted flat and covered to half their diameter. If the rhizomes are in growing condition when planted no further care will be needed ordinarliy, but if they are dormant and dried up, as sometimes happens, care should be taken not to give them too much moisture or they are likely to rot.

SPANISH IRIS. This plant is one that flowers first in the season. The leaves are persistent throughout the winter, and in May and June broaden out and are surmounted by very bright, distinct and charming flowers. They probably do best in moist spots. This variety and the one following are bulbous varieties. 10 for 75 cents.

German Iris.

ENGLISH IRIS. In quick succession after the Spanish, comes the English. Their flowers are wider in all parts and the range of color less—purple and white. The foliage of this variety does not appear until spring. 10 for 75 cents.

GERMAN IRIS. Iris Germanica. This plant is the best known of all the specie, and may be had in an almost endless variety. However, a typical collection may be made with comparatively few plants. 10 for $1.00.

SIBERIAN IRIS. Iris Siberica. This specie is becoming more common in cultivation. The plants form large clumps and produce many long, flowering stems from the center. Excellent for cutting. 10 for $1.00.

JAPANESE IRIS. Iris Kaempferi. This specie usually ends the display of Iris bloom. Although these Iris were introduced into this country early in the last century, it is only recently that they have become recognized in general. They may be grown and had to thrive reasonably well in any sunny location, yet they only reach perfection when grown in or near water and in well enriched soil. In this variety there is also a vast array of shades that are most beautiful. 15 cents each; 10 for $1.35.

Your choice of any kinds of Perennials 10c each; $1.00 for 12; $7.50 for 100; 50 at 100 rates, except where otherwise noted

PAEONIES

The ancestry of the Paeony is lost in the misty past. The Greeks believed it was of divine origin, and that Paeona, a physician, used the plant to cure Pleno; hence its name.

The "flaunting Paeony" is a very good garden flower, being subject to no blights, bugs, or fungi, is seldom diseased or runs out, or is winter-killed; blooms punctually and in almost any soil, although it does best in a deep, rich soil, and when the loam is kept light and free from weeds. It does not like to be disturbed and may not do its best for a year or two.

The following varieties are all choice sorts of beautiful colors:

Your choice of any of the following kinds, 25 cents each; $2.40 per dozen; $18.00 per 100. Good-sized clumps.

AGIDA. Dark red.
RUBENS. Dark red.
LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Cherry red.
EDULIS SUPERBA. Red.
CYTHEREE. Flesh color to white; center carmine.
REINE VICTORIA. Pink.
ADELAIDE DEBACHEI. Dark red.
MAGNIFICA. Rose center to cream white.
MAD. DALOT. Light pink.
MAD. CHANNY.
FESTIVA MAXIMA. Queen of the whites.
FESTIVA ALBA. White.
RUBRA TRIUMPHANT. Dark red.
JULES CALOT. Pink.
PURPUREA SUPERBA. Dark purple.
ROSE DE NEMOURS. White or pink.
OFFICINALIS RUBRA. Blood red.
ZOE CALOT. Lilac rose.
MARIE. Pure white.
PRINCE DE CALEM DYCK. Rosy pink.
ACHILLE. Creamy white.
MONSIEUR BELLART.
THORNBECKT. Rose, free-flowering.

Paeonia.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Bulbuous flowering plants are very popular with flower-loving people. There is a particular charm in growing them. As a rule, they produce flowers of remarkable beauty, and many of them are deliciosuly fragrant. There is an endless variety of colors which are adaptable to many purposes, and many of them flower equally as well under garden or house culture.

After the flowering period, the plant above the bulbs and the roots beneath ripen off and die away, and their places may be occupied by other seasonable flowering plants.

In planting, first remove the soil to a depth of about six inches. Spade up the lower soil well, using plenty of well-rotted manure. Then level off and cover with about an inch of sand. This prevents the manure from touching the bulbs, and also allows the water to drain away, thus removing the causes that may lead to the decay of the bulb. The bulbs can then be placed on the sand in their exact position, after which the top soil is carefully replaced. To realize the greatest benefit from them they should be planted as early in the spring as possible, but will do very well if planted as late as July. The bulbs we are offering are new stock of last season's crop; none of them have been carried over in cold storage.

CALADIUMS, OR ELEPHANT EARS. This is a splendid foliage plant that has proven very satisfactory and worthy of cultivation, adding a beautiful tropical appearance to any lawn. The cut we show on this page was taken from a photograph of a Caladium grown in this village. The little boy standing beside this plant will give you an idea of the mammoth size of the plant. To get the best results from Caladium bulbs they should be planted in well enriched soil and given plenty of water. The bulbs may be kept over winter by taking them up as soon as the leaves have been killed by frost; dry gradually in a cool, airy place; after dried, place in a shallow box with dry sand and keep it in a dry cellar where they will not freeze.

Mammoth size bulbs, 14 to 18 inches in circumference, 25 cents each; 5 for $1.15; postage paid.

No. 1-X size bulbs, 11 to 14 inches in circumference, 15 cents each; 4 for 60 cents; postage paid.

No. 1 size bulbs, 9 to 11 inches in circumference, 15 cents each, postage paid.

DAHLIAS. Our Dahlias are only sorted up incolors and not named varieties. We can furnish them in pink, red, yellow and white. Large-sized tubers, 6 for 50 cents.

GLADIOLUS. A good, old-fashioned summer flower. Has become a favorite with everybody and greatly prized wherever grown. The handsome shadings of these blossoms have no equal and are a delight to all. Beautiful for cut flowers.

GLADIOLUS. 10 for 50 cents; 25 for $1.15; 100 for $4.00.

AMERICA. A beautiful, soft shell pink.

AUGUSTA. White with blue anthers.

BIG MEDICINE. Bright rose, flaked yellow; large flowers.

GOLD MIGGET. The brightest, glistening yellow of any, with blotch of vivid crimson in the throat, broadly expanding flowers.

HARVARD. Brilliant solferino; large white throat.

KING HUMBERT. Very large, brilliant scarlet with white line.

REINE BLANCHE. White, with carmine blotch.

GLADIOLUS NANUS. An early-blooming Gladiolus which flowers much earlier than any of the other varieties. Admired by everyone and largely used for cut flowers. You will never regret planting at least 100 of these bulbs. We are in position to quote them at the extremely low prices mentioned below. 12 for 50 cents; 100 for $2.00, postage or express paid.

Lily.

IXIA OR CORN FLOWER

These very beautiful and interesting little flowers bloom until freezing, and varying in colors. Should be planted in the fall and planted three inches deep. Bulbs are hardy, but grow similar to the Gladiolus. 10 for 20 cents; 100 for $1.50.

Caladium.

CANNAS

The Cannas with their large, various colored leaves easily hold second place for producing a tropical effect on the lawn. Excellent effects may be secured by planting them singly or by planting in small clumps in the hardy shrubbery border. Against a heavy background of green, the bright colored, variously marked flowers show to their best and are very attractive and interesting.

Following kinds, 10 cents each; 10 for $1.00; $5.00 per 100 roots.

R. WALLACE. Large, handsome flowers of pure yellow. Grows to four feet.

PENNSYLVANIA. Waxy petals with exquisite orange and scarlet shadings. Grows to six feet.

INDIANA (Green Leaved). Of the "Orchid-flowered" class. Soft orange, lighted by flecks of gold, penciled and slightly margined with deep rose. Six feet.

LOUISIANA. Soft, growing scarlet, with orange throat markings. Grows to six feet.

WYOMING. One of the handsomest of the "Orchid-flowered." Orange colored, with very large, round petals that flap and flutter in the breeze. Grows to seven feet.

We also have ten other kinds of Cannas.

LILIES

The Lilies have always been looked upon as among the noblest of the garden flowers. Their conspicuous and beautiful flowers and stately forms appeal strongly to the eye. Most varieties are very fragrant and are especially desirable for cut flowers.

JAPANESE LILIES. Beautiful artistic lilies of the following varieties:

RUBRUM. Handsome, dark pinkish-red flowers. Extra strong-growing sort.

ALBUM. Beautiful white, or nearly white flower.

SPECIOSUM. White, more or less tinted with pink and dotted with red.

Lilies are 20 cents each; 12 for $2.00.

TUBE ROSES. The most fragrant and one of the most beautiful of all summer flowering bulbs; the fragrant, waxy tube roses grow in large spikes. These are light and heat-loving plants, so they should not be planted in the open ground until it is well warmed. If desired for early blooming, they may be started in the house early in the spring and transplanted to the open ground later. By planting about two weeks apart, a succession of bloom may be had during the entire summer.

Good, strong bulbs for blooming, by mail, postage paid, 5 cents each; 10 for 40 cents; 30 for $1.00.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIA. A well-known flowering Begonia used for bedding purposes. Where the frost is not too heavy they may be well mulched, carried over in the ground until spring, and pronounced as hardy begonias. We have these in a number of colors, both single and double, all large-sized bulbs that will bloom this year.

They should be planted in well enriched soil. While they will do well in the shade of a tree, they will do much better where they get some sun. These bulbs have probably never before been offered at such low prices.

Single and double varieties, scarlet, white, rose, crimson, orange and yellow, $1.00 per dozen; $7.00 per 100.

Gladiolus.

SUMMER HYACINTHS. A fine plant growing from three to five feet high. The white flowers appear in July or a little later. Very effective when planted in large clumps. If heavily mulched the plants may be left out over winter, and in favored localities will, each year, give better results. 10 cents each; 50 cents for 6; $7.00 per 100.

CROWN IMPERIAL. Fritillaria Imperalis. A characteristic plant of the old-fashioned gardens, but has been banished from most modern gardens on account of its strong odor. It is truly an imperial plant and rejoices the children by its marvelous pearly drops of nectar which seem never to fall. The orange-red flowers appears in the spring. 10 cents each; 6 for 50 cents

Hedge.

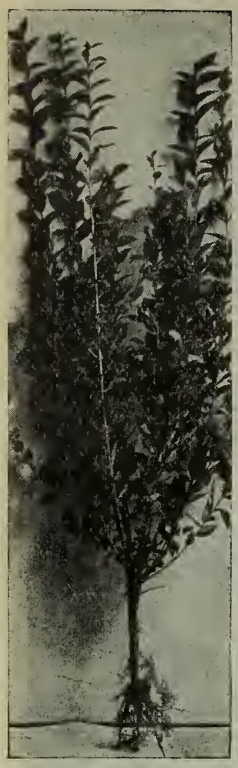
HEDGES

Hedge fences are used for two distinct purposes—defense and ornament. Ornamental hedges may be made defensive by tightly stretching two or three strands of barbed wire through the center of the hedge.

Nothing adds so much beauty to a home as a rich hedge, and many home owners are realizing what an improvement a hedge can make to their grounds.

Large firms find that it pays in beauty and utility to enclose their grounds with hedges. Whether homestead, factory grounds, parks, church grounds; all can use a hedge to a great advantage.

Any of our hedge plants can be trimmed to any shape, square, round, low or high. The cost of planting and the upkeep cost is extremely low. Among the evergreens, the American Arborvitae and Norway Spruce are the leaders. They succeed everywhere, are readily transplanted, and may be kept any desired size or shape.



California Privet.
3 to 4 Feet.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

UNSURPASSED FOR HEDGES

Among the shrubs for hedges, California Privet takes the place that Osage Orange does among thorny hedges. It is not particular as to soil, and grows rapidly in open places or beneath shade trees; is a vigorous grower anywhere; endures the unnatural conditions of cities, and is one of the best shrubs for seaside planting. Oval-shaped, glossy foliage and pure white flowers in July make it very ornamental. May be pruned back easily to any desired form or shape. The more it is cut back the thicker and handsomer it grows. Our plants are bushy and low-branched—grown especially for hedges.

One hundred Californis Privet, 10 to 15 inches, postage paid, $2.00.

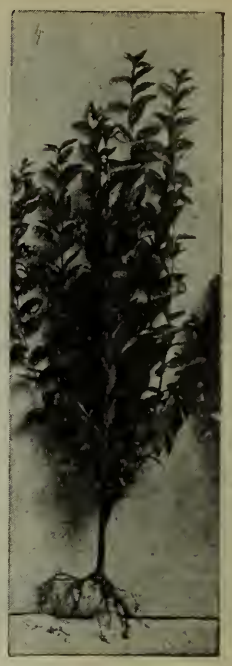
	Per 100	Per 1,000
California Privet, 1-year-old, 12 to 18 inches	$2.50	$20.00
California Privet, 1-year-old, 1 ½ to 2 feet	2.75	22.50
California Privet, strong, 2-year-old, 2 to 3 feet	3.50	32.50
California Privet, 3 to 4 feet	5.00	45.00
Ibota Privet, 12 to 18 inches	5.00	

OTHER HEDGE PLANTS

The finest and best deciduous shrubs for hedges after the California Privet and Common Privet is the Althea, or Rose of Sharon, covered with evergreen Honeysuckle; Spirea Van Houttii; common, purple-leaved, and Thunbergii Berberry.

	Each	Per 100	Per 1,000
Althea, or Rose of Sharon, 2-3 feet, double sorts	$0.10	$9.00	$70.00
Althea, or Rose of Sharon, 2-3 feet, single & double,	.08	6.00	50.00
Berberry, Thunbergii, 12 to 18 inches	.15	12.50	100.00
Berberry, Purple, 18 to 24 inches	.10	12.00	100.00
Berberry, Common, 18 to 24 inches	.10	9.00	80.00
Osage Orange, 2 year-old			4.00
Spirea Van Houttii, 2 to 3 feet	.07	6.00	50.00
American Arborvitae, 18 to 24 inches	.20	16.00	150.00
American Arborvitae, 20 to 30 inches	.15	12.00	100.00
Olive Russian, Wild, 18 to 24 inches	.10	8.00	50.00

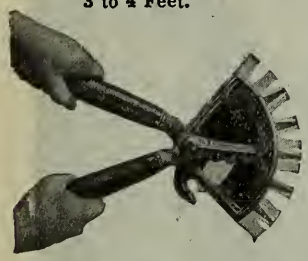
OLIVE, RUSSIAN WILD. A highly ornamental shrub very desirable for hedge purposes. Its silvery green foliage makes a very effective contrast to the surrounding darker greens. It is easy to cultivate, doing well on almost any soil, and is especially well adapted to planting in the Northwest, as it is very hardy, standing the rigors of the winters, also the droughts of summer without injury. The small yellow flowers are inconspicuous, but very fragrant.



California Privet.
2 to 3 Feet.

EVERGREEN HEDGE

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. 2 to 3 feet, 15 cents each; $16.00 per 100.
NORWAY SPRUCE. 12 to 15 inches, 15 cents each; $10.00 per 100.



TRIM YOUR HEDGES FOUR TIMES FASTER THAN THE OLD WAY WITH THE

UNIQUE HEDGE TRIMMER

Cuts a 13-inch swath; easy to operate; cutting knives of specially tempered tool steel. For frequently trimmed, well-kept hedges.

For old wood or neglected hedges use the

UNIQUE HEDGE TRIMMER AND CUTTER COMBINED.

Has a large cutting tooth for heavy twigs up to three-eighths of an inch diameter.

Price of either tool, $5.00, GUARANTEED. Money refunded upon return of tool if not satisfactory after one week's trial.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

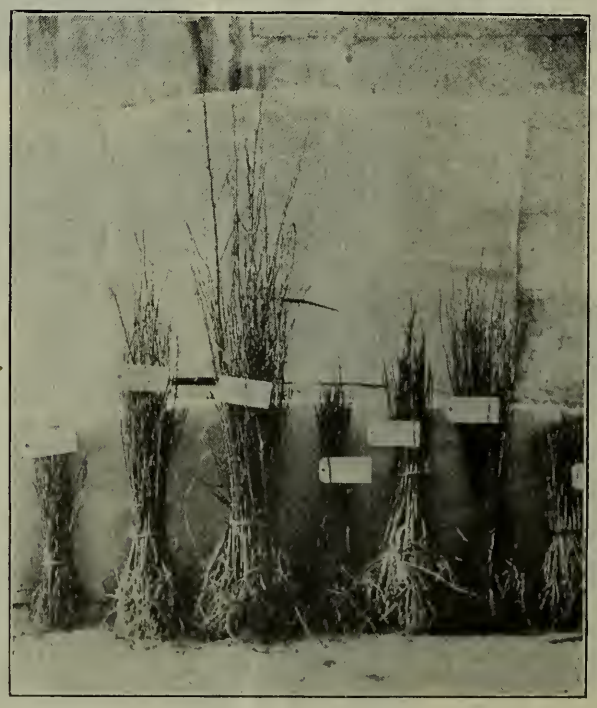
Owing to a widespread increase in the demand for valuable forest trees for timber, land owners all over the country are beginning to realize that the planting of forest trees and the establishing of new timber belts are just as important as the raising of staple crops. Some fields planted six or eight years ago are already a big source of revenue to the owners, and are getting more valuable each year.

The idea is to plant them close enough to make them grow straight and clean, free from all large limbs, so the trunk will be nearly as large at the top as at the bottom.

You can soon realize an income from certain kinds of seedlings for fence posts, tool handles, etc.

If you are at all undecided as to what particular variety of trees to plant on your particular piece of ground, we will take great pleasure in advising you by mail the best tree for your soil and climate.

	Per 100	Per 1,000
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches	$2.00	$10.00
Black Walnut, 18 to 24 inches	1.50	12.00
Black Walnut, 2 to 3 feet	2.50	20.00
Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches	1.50	12.50
Osage, extra heavy, 18 to 24 inches		4.00



Forest Tree Seedlings.

PRICES—Continued.

	Per 100	Per 1,000
Cypress, 12 to 18 inches	3.00	20.00
Norway Maple, 18 to 24 inches	3.00	25.00
Soft Maple, 2 to 3 feet	2.50	20.00
Cork Bark Maple, 18 to 24 inches	3.00	25.00
White Birch, 2 to 3 feet	3.00	25.00
American Elm, 3 to 4 feet	3.00	20.00
Locust, 12 to 18 inches	1.00	7.50
Locust, 18 to 24 inches	2.00	10.00
Locust, 2 to 3 feet,	2.00	15.00

The **BLACK LOCUST** will grow and do well on any high or rough land where almost all other trees or crops fail. These should be extensively planted for fence posts. The life of a Locust post has been known to be more than fifty years.

The seedlings we are offering are good, strong, stalky plants with good root system. We wish you would also note the prices we quote on Cypress and Maple trees. It would pay you to buy a few hundred of these if only to grow for your own shade trees.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

The preparation of the soil is very important in making a good lawn. In the spring thoroughly dig or plow to a depth of ten or twelve inches and properly grade to the desired level. Remove all stones, sticks, sods, etc., harrow or rake it fine, and roll firm. It is impossible to get the soil too fine to receive the seed. After rolling, the soil will be ready for the seed.

If the soil is a heavy clay use wood ashes with a good coating of pulverized sheep manure or some good commercial fertilizer. For other soils tobacco sweepings (can be procured from almost any tobacco warehouse), or a heavy coating of pulverized sheep manure. Sow the best Kentucky Blue Grass seed obtainable. It is always cheapest in the end. Sow a liberal amount of seed, not only as it produces a lawn more quickly, but because the Blue Grass seed produces fine-leaved grass which takes full possession of the ground at once, thus choking out and preventing the development of any weed seeds which are apt to be in the soil. Sow seed by hand, distributing it evenly, going both ways across the plot.

After sowing, cover then seed by raking, then roll. When the grass has become well rooted, use a sharp lawn-mower. Never allow the grass to become so high that the mower will take off the first joint, as this is an injury.

Mow as often as necessary in growing weather, at least once a week. Let the short clippings remain on the lawn, as they wither and dry and form a protection to the roots. When the clippings are long they should be raked off, for they are unsightly and injurious. When dry and hot, avoid cutting too close.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Suited to a large variety of soils and is the best pasture grass. It is a little slow in coming up, probably will take three or four days longer to make its first appearance after it is sown, but before the season is over it is so much ahead the other grass mixtures that it more than pays you to wait for the extra time it takes to come up. It takes about thirty pounds of Blue Grass seed to the acre.

Fancy, clean seed, last season's crop, 30 cents per pound; 5 pounds for $1.25.

We can furnish you a lighter weight of seed and as good as is usually put out as first class seed, at a less price, but would advise you to buy the very best.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PLANT AN IDEAL ORCHARD

APPLE TREES, $5.00 PER 100

In planting an apple orchard, it is always necessary to test out the varieties that will do best in your locality. For an exceedingly small sum, we will graft you your favorite varieties of apples from wood from your own trees. In this way you will have varieties especially adapted to your location, and trees that will produce an extra quality of fruit. This means you get high-bred trees especially adapted to your conditions, which is a great item for you to consider.

We find it has proven very convenient for those who wish to grow large orchards to have the grafts put up and plant them in nursery rows. If planted in good ground and cultivated well, you can usually get a growth of from four to five feet the first season, and can grow from fifteen to seventeen thousand grafts to an acre. This makes a very convenient way to start a large orchard. You can sell enough trees to your neighbors to more than pay you for your trouble in growing them, at the same time having what you need for your own planting.

We are ready now to begin grafting, and if you will send us limbs of apple of the summer 1913 growth, we will furnish the roots that are grown especially for grafting, graft them, and ship them to you securely packed, with instructions for planting and caring for same for $5.00 per hundred, postage or express prepaid.

We will make special prices for doing this work in lots of 500 and up, to be grafted on good, clean, healthy roots, wrapped and tied in bunches of fifty each, and packed in boxes ready for shipping. If you wish to furnish the wood for the varieties you want, we will be glad to give you instructions as to how to cut the limbs, pack, and ship same.

ENSEE APPLE

This promising new sort was originated about 1880 as a chance seedling on a farm in Lawrence County, Ohio. Since 1895 it has been somewhat disseminated in an experimental way and commercially to a certain extent. The tree is rather an upright grower and of spreading habit, with rather pale bark. It blossoms just after the Ben Davis and is considered a productive and regular bearer. The apple is about the size and color of Rome Beauty, with quality of Grimes Golden or Jonathan, but more juicy than either, and never gets dry even after being kept in cold storage. The original tree was burned in the fall of 1908, together with barns on the place, but in the three years preceding it bore over thirty bushels of apples. The tree is a more vigorous grower than the Rome Beauty, with a more healthy foliage. Its season is late fall and early winter, keeping well in cold storage. This is a variety that is deserving of testing throughout the Middle States and irrigated valleys of the West, as it is an apple of large size, fine quality, subacid flavor, and adapted to both home use and special markets.

It is well recommended by Mr. W. J. Green, of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Wooster, Ohio, and D. D. Brackett, Pomologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., F. H. Ballou, Secretary of Ohio Horticultural Society, Newark, Ohio; and Mr. H. W. Collingwood, Editor of the Rural New Yorker.

2-year-old, 4-5 feet.....50 cents
2-year-old, 5-7 feet.....60 cents

See page 5 for other apples.

SWEET HERBS

10c each; 10 for 80c.

The term "Sweet Herbs" has long been applied to the fragrant and aromatic plants used in cooking to add zest to various culinary preparations. Below we offer a few of the most common.

HOP JAPANESE. Humulus Japonicus. A twining, fast-growing vine and one of the most popular of all climbing herbs.

SAGE, HOLT'S MAMMOTH. Salvia Officinalis. Has been cultivated for at least three centuries in the kitchen gardens. Among the culinary herbs it ranks first in America, being more widely cultivated than any other. Sage does best in an open, sunny location.

SWEET MAJORAM. Origanum. An erect branching perennial sometimes used in medicine, but more frequently as a condiment, being highly esteemed as a seasoning for soup, stews, meat, pies, etc.

THYME. Thymus Vulgaris. An old garden plant much grown as a sweet herb. Leaves and shoots much used for seasoning.

WORMWOOD. Artemisia Absinthium. An erect, hardy herbaceous perennial. It grows from two to four feet in height and the leaves are abundant, much divided, and of an intense, bitter flavor.

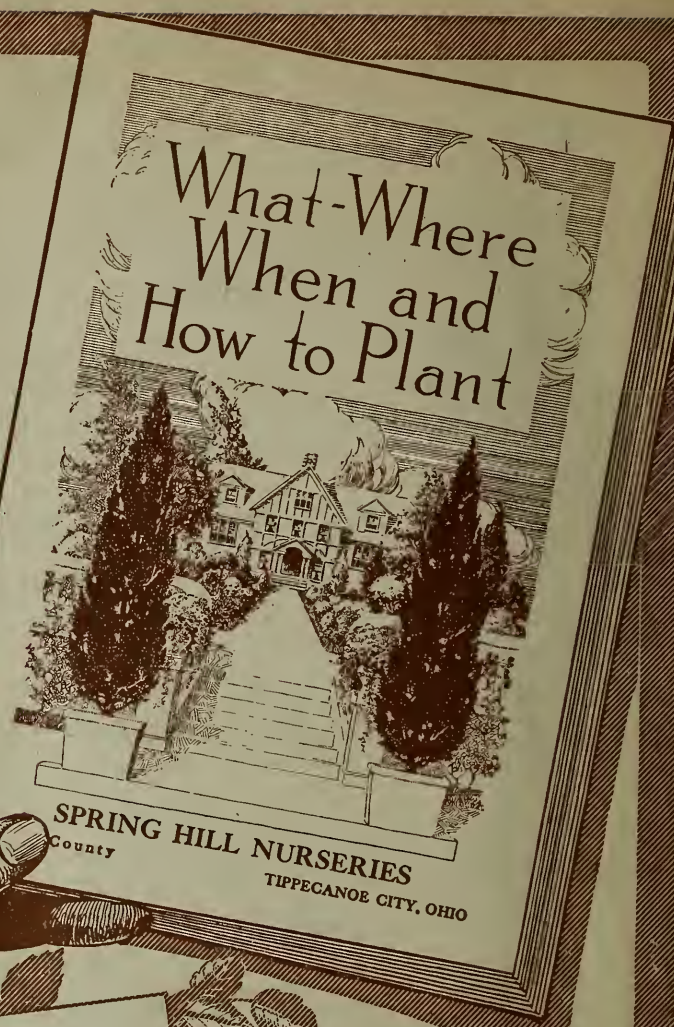
FREE with Every Order THIS BOOK—

What - Where - When and How to Plant

Or sent to any address post-paid, upon receipt of 10 cents

STOP ONE MINUTE—and read what others are saying about our Book—one man says, "It is a housefull of useful, handy and NEEDED information"—and it IS. It is of vital interest to anyone interested in planting and growing, and answers questions asked by all.

Is also a practical treatise on Landscaping, Fruit-growing, illustrated with actual photographs, which will help in the preparation of the ground, pruning, etc., and in arrangements for best results. The classified lists of Fruits, Ornamentals, Flowers, and Shrubs are INVALUABLE to anyone, and you are reaping the benefit of over 65 years of actual experience. You cannot afford to be without the Booklet – it spells m-o-n-e-y to YOU. SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Washington, D. C., December 29,1913

Spring Hill Nurseries
Tippecanoe City, Ohio

Gentlemen:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, also the booklet on "What,Where,When and How to plant". Ihave read the booklet with much interest and believe it will prove of immense value to the prospective plantors into whose hands it comes.

Your plans and lists of trees, shrubs and flowers for special purposes are excellent and give very valuable information which the home planter looks.

Your suggested price of ten cents a copy is I think, a moderate one and your booklet is certainly well worth that amount.

You are at liberty to use this note as you see fit.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Peter Bisset

Plant Introducer in charge of Foreign Plant Distribution.

State of Ohio
The Agricultural Commission
Columbus

December 12,1913

Spring Hill Nurseries.
Tippecanoe City Ohio

Gentlemen:-

Received copy of your book on "What, Where,When and How to Plant" It is a housefull of handy and useful information.

Its pictures are teachers

Its classifications of fruit and ornamental trees make selection easy.

The same is true of flowers and shrubs.

Thanks

Respectfully,

A. P. Sandles
President

State of Ohio
The Agricultural Commission
Columbus

Dec.13,1913

Spring Hill Nurseries
Tippecanoe City, Ohio

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your booklet entitled "What,Where,When and How to Plant"

It is full of helpful suggestions to any one contemplating the planting of trees and plants and is worth many times the price asked for it

The drawings used to show proper methods of planting are especially valuable to the beginner.

With best regards, I am

Yours very truly,

W. M. Hall
Chief Inspector

READ WHAT STATE AND NATIONAL AUTHORITIES SAY ABOUT THIS BOOK.

THE SPRING HILL NURSERIES
TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO.